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THE CHINESE CURRENCY SITUATION

An Interim-Survey

by
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The purpose of this essay is to render an analytical account of the nature, the aims and the obstacles connected with China's currency reform scheme of August 19, 1948. Over two months have passed since that memorable date, a period which is too brief for the development of a regularized and lasting project. But meanwhile it might be of interest and value to record the main features and to comment on their efficacy or difficulties.

In times gone by China has accomplished two currency reforms. The first one in 1933, when the sycee tael was abolished in this country with the aim of having one single uniform currency, the standard silver dollar, throughout the country. This movement was achieved without dislocating trade and without the least disturbance to the money markets.

The second, major, currency reform was decreed in Nanking on November 3, 1935, when the Chinese yuan became freely convertible against foreign monies, without let or hindrance, at fixed rates of exchange. Import and export trade remained free and unfettered. While silver dollars were to be surrendered to the Government at par against banknotes (henceforth to be sole legal tender), gold in all shapes could be held and freely traded in. This ingeniously thought out scheme worked extremely well and was one of the reasons why Chinese international commerce, especially export, divulged sizable advances. Unfortunately the Sino-Japanese incident became the direct cause for upsetting the financial equilibrium in China. After eight strenuous years this victor country lay prostrate. Its wonderful achieve-

ments in the realm of currency adjustment were swallowed by an unkind fate.

The aftermath is too wellknown to be reiterated here. Inflation reared its ugly head and threatened to engulf the entire country. The critical situation underscored the imperative necessity for some sort of dynamic action, which the Government resolved upon and carried into effect by Decree of August 19, 1948.

Though generally known, it is thought judicious to reiterate here the basic highlights constituting the principles of the new monetary reform.

TERMS OF THE NEW MONETARY REFORM

When the issue is stripped of the confusion of temporary happenings the main features of the new monetary reform can be classified as follows:

(a) The former legal tender money (fa-pi) is abolished and replaced by a new currency, styled "Gold Yuan". The latter has a theoretical intrinsic gold content of 0.22217 grammes.

(b) The Gold Yuan is to be secured by a 100% reserve. Of this 40% is to be supplied in the shape of gold, silver and foreign currency assets. The remaining 60% is to be provided in the form of negotiable instruments and state-owned assets.

(c) Raw gold and silver, as well as silver dollars and subsidiary coins, and also foreign currency held by the public in China, are to be surrendered to the Government at stipulated quotations.

(d) Holdings and dealings in gold, silver and foreign monies are strictly prohibited.

(e) Chinese nationals, owning foreign exchange assets abroad, are to register these with the Central Bank of China. (It is not made clear whether or not real estate properties

and/or merchandise held by Chinese domiciled in their own country, but owned abroad, are included.

(f) All fa-pi and Northeastern notes (Manchuria) are to be withdrawn before November 20, 1948, at the rate of GY 1=300,000 Northeastern \$.

(g) New banknotes will be issued immediately in denominations of Gold Yuan 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100. Their total emission is not to exceed GY 2,000,-000,000.

(h) Subsidiary coins are to be minted and placed into circulation about the beginning of November, 1948. These will consist of:-

1-cent copper coins, weighing 6.5 grammes and being composed of 95% of copper and 5% of tin and zinc. Initial quantity to be struck: GY 100,000,000 worth.

5, 10 and 20 cents nickel coins, being composed of pure nickel. The respective weights are: 3, 4.5 and 6 grammes.

50-cents silver subsidiary coins, composed of 88% silver and 12% copper alloy. Weight 6.6742 grammes.

(i) Strikes and factory closures are to be forbidden.

(j) Cost of living indexes are to be abolished.

(k) Increases in prices, wages and salaries are interdicted.

(l) Drastic measures for the purpose of stabilizing commodity prices are to be adopted.

(m) Government controls on imports, as well as local banking, are to be instituted. Export movements from China are to be promoted.

(n) Efforts are to be made to balance the budget.

(o) Army and civil servants' pay is to be readjusted.

(p) The ratio of the new GY is fixed at 1 to 3,000,000 fa-pi. As to foreign money the proportion is to be 1 US\$=GY 4.

(q) The Central Bank of China will redeem gold bars at a price of GY 200 per ounce weight. It will buy silver dollars at GY 2 a piece; and silver in lumps at GY 3 per tael weight.

(r) As a temporary measure the closure of the Shanghai Stock Exchange was ordered.

(s) All outstanding Chinese internal loan issues were to be recalled and replaced by one uniform domestic loan in Gold Yuan.

(t) A Note-Issue Reserve Supervisory Committee, consisting of Government and civil representatives, is to conduct monthly inspections and keep custody of the reserves, publishing monthly statements.

(u) The volume of imports from abroad will be further reduced, already in view of the expected arrival of large quantities of needed merchandise under the U.S.A. aid scheme.

(v) The tax system is to be overhauled with a view to obtaining enhanced revenues.

(w) Market interest to be lowered officially and the scope of credit operations to be controlled.

(x) Foreign currency loans, be it from Uncle Sam, or else from the International Monetary Fund in Washington, while by no means assured, are at least longingly hoped for. (By chance or accident this provision fell under the heading "X", the unknown quantity).

ISSUE OF GOLD YUAN NOTES AND REDEMPTION OF FA-PI

The total issue of C.N.C.\$ (fa-pi) banknotes in August of 1948 was estimated at \$600,000,000,000,000 (600 trillion) and, since the rate fixed for conversion into Gold Yuan stood at 3,000,000 to 1, it required merely 200,000,000 Gold Yuan to redeem all the fa-pi notes out.

In this connection it might be recalled that by 1937 the authorities had placed into circulation banknotes to the extent of fa-pi \$1,400,000,000, this sum then being equal to US\$ 450,000,000. However, in August of 1948, when 600 trillion of fa-pi money was in circulation, its equivalent worth in American money reached US\$ 50,000,000 only.

These facts clearly signify that the Chinese public lost 400,000,000 United States \$ in the 'deal', without being able to defend itself in the ravage. That the loss hit principally the small man is doubly regrettable.

By September 30, 1948, i.e. within five weeks, the equivalent of Gold Yuan 372,466,000 approximately had been placed into circulation through the conversion by the public of foreign currencies, gold and silver. This signifies that the Government had issued under this heading the equivalence of over 1,100 trillion of fa-pi. While these new emissions are covered by tangible reserves, it must be considered that they are exercising

inflationary trends, as is being pointed out elsewhere in this essay.

The creation of so much new money naturally made the money market very easy. With the closure of the Stock Exchange in Shanghai on August 19, and due to rigorous searches for hoards of merchandise money remained idle. As the offer to the public to acquire shares in official enterprises (China Merchants Steamship Co., Textile Syndicate, Taiwan Co., etc.) brought no results, the only outlet for funds appeared to be the purchase of commodities, or real estate. Naturally, the constant buying of commodities is bound to drive prices up, a certainty which spells most unfavourable consequences.

To summarize: We have seen that GY 200,000,000 (out of a total authorized issue of GY 2,000,000,000) will be adequate for the recall of the entire fa-pi circulation of 600 trillion C.N.C.\$.

What is the destiny of the remaining GY 1,800,000,000, equal in value to C.N.C.\$ 5,400,000,000,000? Might this not be a provision for another inflationary movement ten times greater?

Only the maintenance of price levels, as far as these were realistic, as they existed on August 19, 1948, can effectively prevent rapid return of at least a creeping inflationary move.

It is as yet not yet certain how well the new currency scheme will fare. Meanwhile the general public is not likely to retain the Gold Yuan as an object of stable value; at least not until the project has proved its worth.

The circulation of GY notes as of September 30, 1948, was GY 956,752,000, an increase during the one month of September of 222 percentum. When compared with issuance of former fa-pi notes on the day of reform (19th August), and converting the total at the official rate of 3,000,000, one gets a new circulation of C.N.C.\$ 2,870,257,432,000,000 or 4.7 times above what the entire old issue stood at on the eve of the reform. The only difference is that the new emission is covered by adequate reserves. Nevertheless, it creates an easy money market with all its inherent evils.

For record's sake it might be usefully added here that, between August 23 and October 16, 1948, the following values have been delivered to the Central Bank of China by the public in exchange for GY notes:

Gold	1,145,977	ounces
Silver	964,520	"
Silver dollars	3,681,715	pieces
Other silver coins ..	3,877,572	"
U.S.A. \$ banknotes ..	34,490,250	dollars
Hongkong banknotes ..	10,891,017	"
Philippines Peso notes ..	14,793	pesos

PRODUCTION

The first requisite for pushing the new currency reform over the mountain top unquestionably is the maintenance of commodity prices at realistic levels. These can be upheld only if production is regularized and preserved.

While many of the safeguards adopted in connection with the maintenance of stability of the new Gold Yuan are of uncertain practical value, not enough emphasis has been laid upon one of the principal positive factors, to wit, the need for much enhanced Chinese production. As a natural sequel this would bring fruitful extension of exports abroad, an item of the utmost significance for the maintenance of the new Yuan's stability.

Artificially strangled imports, at first thought a remedial measure, really turns out to be a double-edged sword. First of all, local production is hindered in its expansion. It cannot be even maintained if machinery, spare parts and the requisite material are missing. Secondly—and this point usually is being overlooked by the public—the absence of needed imports causes a shortage of commodities, a subsequent rise in their price, and thus finally inclines to become a lever to inflation.

Due to the current military situation, which latter makes the procurement of Chinese raw produce precarious (beans from Manchuria, edible oil, cotton, ground nuts, etc. from North China), export of China produce is temporarily suspended, or at least severely curtailed. Therefore the need for the egress of manufactured goods becomes imperative for the maintenance of currency stability.

At the first approach it might appear that the balancing of the budget must claim precedence when compared with price stability. But in the current event the latter is of greater importance. Firstly, because stable prices exercise a direct and lasting influence on the composition of the budget; and, secondly because of the American grant to China, during the second semester of 1948, of a special credit of US\$ 125,000,000, exclusively for armament and other military expenditure.

What increase and maintenance of production signifies can be gleaned from the concrete example cited elsewhere, relative to the success of the recently accomplished currency reform in western Germany. In China an efficacious magnetic attraction must be created to unite manufacturers and their workers to increase the volume of production. In other words, to be prepared to put in to the vocation of cake-making, in contradistinction to cake-eating.

Simultaneously, closer co-operation between industrialists and the authorities must be created, and less bureaucratic methods ought to be exercised. Essential raw materials often become unavailable; needful machinery just as frequently is not permitted to be imported from abroad; and, finally, spare parts and essential ingredients ought to be made available whenever these are required. Many handicaps in this direction are extant in China these days. They ought to be removed, since they are hampering production.

Examples of actual happenings of the foregoing can be found in large numbers. Only by way of illustration

some instances are quoted here, together with their source:

Under date of October 10, 1948, the wellknown Shanghai daily "Ta Kung Pao" wrote:

"At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the China Textile Industries yesterday, it was revealed that the CTI, after returning the cotton yarn due to CNRRA, and the Textile Export Committee in exchange for raw cotton, has no more cotton yarn for the market. In future, the Central Bank will have to take up the responsibility of regulating the supply of cotton yarn."

In its issue of October 9, the Shanghai daily "Shun Pao" presented the following story:

"Local rubber-products manufacturers are reported to have sustained great losses through the recent buying rush. Quotations of raw materials in the black market, such as rubber, have soared by over 100%. While production costs have increased considerably, the manufacturers are obliged to sell their rubber products at ceiling prices, refraining from allocating their goods to retailers for meeting the demand in the local market."

Another rather significant news item is culled from a government-owned journal, the "Financial Daily" (Shanghai) of October 10, 1948:

"Despite shortage of raw cotton, the textile mills in Tientsin, both state-owned and privately operated, were forbidden by the Bureau of Social Affairs to reduce their operations, on the ground that such an act would affect the livelihood of 50,000 workers. The 20,000 bales of American cotton that arrived in Tientsin some time ago, have not yet been distributed.

"Meanwhile, difficulties are encountered by the factory management in paying the workers, as well as in the food-supply situation. The textile industry of Tientsin is reported facing an unprecedented crisis."

A further typical example, gleaned from the government-published "Financial Daily" of October 13, 1948:

"Because of the decrease in the supply of raw-cotton, as well as for dyes and caustic soda, production of cotton yarn and cloth in this city are reported to have greatly declined recently. It is believed that, if the supply condition is not improved, the textile mills may be totally suspended."

Under date of October 14 (1948) the Shanghai journal "Sin Wan Pao" brings the following report relative to cotton supply for factories:

"According to a spokesman of the China Textile Industries, its mills in Tsingtao will suspend their operations beginning from October 14, because of cotton shortage. Its mills in Shanghai are reducing production, due to the same reason, while its mills in Tientsin are operating only three days out of each week." (Later reports state that work was to be resumed on October 22).

Under date of October 19 the "Ta Kung Pao" reported that the Electric Power Plant at Foochow had to discontinue supplying current owing to fuel shortage. At the same time the report states that no commodities were obtainable in Foochow.

And a further report from another city, namely Changsha in Hunan. From there the "Sin Wen Pao" of 20th October stated that, due to shortage of cotton yarn, all weaving mills there, numbering over 100, had suspended operations. The suspension affected directly the livelihood of some 2,000 workers.

On 20th October (1948) the "Shun Pao" announced that the Shanghai woollen mills could only be operated

at 50% capacity. This cut was mainly due to the reduction of wool imported from abroad, as well as from North China.

PRICE CONTROL.

It cannot be emphasized enough that first and foremost for the success of the new reform stands the efficient management of commodities, i.e. not only their regular supply, but also their equitable prices.

According to statements issued by the Economic Supervisory Office, Shanghai, at the beginning of October, 1948, it held the following quantities of needed commodities:

	Quantity	Good for
Cotton cloth	6,500,000 pieces	6 months
Edible oil	210,000 piculs	4
Sugar	80,000 tons	8 "
Cotton yarn	100,000 bales	3 "
Rice	270,000 piculs.	

As to rice, the most important item on the list, it was stated that the authorities were bringing from interior producing centers 250,000 tons a month, apart from sizable quantities imported from abroad. However, as a matter of fact, rice rationing at the ceiling price of about GY 21 a picul, which ought to have been made available to the Shanghai public, could not be accomplished even by October 20, due to insufficient stocks. And from shops rice could not be bought, even not at double the ceiling price.

As to household goods, including edibles, it ought to be realized that surplus goods purchased by China from the American army and navy are very large, holding out for years to come.

If, in the face of such facts, the public continues to storm shops, forming long queues before the morning opening, it can only be ascribed to lack of confidence. Explanation for causing this can be found in such instances, as were witnessed in Shanghai on October 14, when sugar in retail shops was unobtainable. Considering that extremely large quantities of sugar were then on storage in Shanghai, one must arrive at the conclusion that control and organization of distribution were faulty.

The position was somewhat similar in other Chinese cities, as is evidenced by reports from reputable telegraph agencies and daily papers, a few items of which are here cited at random by way of illustration:

Under date of October 12, 1948, Associated Press cabled from Peking:

"A mob wrecked the largest food stores in Peiping, on being told supplies there had run out. The incident typified the growing seriousness of the food situation in Peiping, where prices have been on the rampage and many items are in short-supply. The mounting cost of food and fuel means hunger and cold this winter for a good part of the population, especially the low, fixed wage earner."

"Coal, which cost GY 35 a ton when price levels were frozen, is now priced at GY 180. Since then the price of rice has risen five times, eggs five times, cooking oil eight times, sugar ten times."

The same news agency telegraphed from Canton on September 7, 1948:

"Despite arrests of several dealers and money changers for violation of emergency finance control regulations, commodity prices have jumped 100 to 150 per cent in Canton

since August 23. The only exception is rice, which rose about 80 per cent."

The citation of similar instances could be considered *ad nauseam*. However, the foregoing, coupled with individual experiences of the Shanghai man in the street ought to suffice.

Recognizing that the situation keynoted the urgent need of drastic and effective measures, Major-General Chiang Ching-kuo is making energetic attempts to overcome what often appears to be insurmountable difficulties. His efforts certainly deserve the hitherto lacking co-operation on the part of the people of China. To the well-wishing observer it would appear that success could be obtained much sooner by measures aiming at the maintenance of stable price levels through organized methods of production and supply, than through punitive means.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

There exist a number of factors which are exercising a baneful influence on the success of the present currency experiment. Amongst these are the following:

(a) The unfavorable military situation in China which, apart from the psychological effects, continually demands additional funds for carrying on.

(b) The complete 'flop' of the Government's offer to the public to subscribe shares in official enterprises. Out of GY 550,000,000 of such stocks offered to the investing public, less than 1 per centum was applied for by Chinese capitalists during the first month. This silent vote of non-confidence can be explained by, firstly, the failure on the part of the authorities to issue an itemized prospectus, giving authentic details as to the composition of the various enterprises, as well as the prospective yield in the way of dividends of the shares. The fact that Government was to retain 60 per cent. of the entire stock, meant that private shareholders would have no say whatsoever in the management or the policies of the undertakings.

(c) It was a mistaken policy to raise the rate of taxation on tobacco and wines at a time when the motto loudly proclaimed: No Advance in Price Levels. Such increases, excusable as they are in normal times, ought not to have been instituted in critical moments of stress.

(d) The extension of time limit, within which foreign banknotes and precious metals must be exchanged at the Central Bank of China, was another psychological error. Unimportant as the issue might appear at first glance, it nevertheless carries in its lap the germ of vacillation and even compromise. As will be shown by actual results, there was no need for the extension, the effects of which decidedly were causing loss of confidence.

(e) The distinct lack of co-operation and want of confidence on the part of the general public. These deficiencies were amply displayed by persistent buying sprees by frantic crowds which, starting from the end of September, emptied the shelves of

most retail shops. Such occurrences were not only typical to Shanghai, but equally so to Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Changsha, Tsingtao and other Chinese cities.

(f) Lack of co-ordination, black-marketeering of essential commodities, and corrupt practices on the part of a certain section of the mercantile community. If examples are needed, one may refer to the fuel scandal now occupying the Shanghai law-courts. In this case officials channeled coal, urgently needed by factories, to hoarders in return for 'squeeze money.' In mid-October the chairman of the Shanghai sugar guild was arrested in connection with the disappearance of sugar supplies from the Shanghai market. By that time enough sugar stocks were supposed to be held in Shanghai to last for eight months. During the second October week rice was very difficult to buy from retail shops, which later suddenly were sold out. If one adds the fact that retail prices for most commodities (especially for foods) were clandestinely raised manifold, it will be comprehended that such circumstances are not inducive to the retention of confidence. Admittedly, it is a hard task to determine the junction where 'cause' ends and 'effects' begin.

(g) Inconsistency. Shanghai importers are aware of the Customs practice to charge import duty on the basis of the open market prices, alias the black market, instead of on ceiling quotations. This procedure is, the least said, inconsistent with clearly laid-down rules, trespass of which is to be severely punished. But here a government organ shows the way.

Another movement which now is strictly interdicted, is the initiation of strikes. On October 21 the Chinese Customs staff at Shanghai started a sit-down strike owing to insufficient pay. While feelings of sympathy are due to these government servants, it is somewhat anomalous that the important rule should be broken by a body working for the Government.

Another typical and contradictory case: Deciding to dispose of the many thousands of tons of recalled fa-pi banknotes, the Central Bank of China offered these to local paper factories for conversion into pulp. Tenders were requested, but the lowest price was to be GY 220 per ton. On the other hand, it is on record that waste-paper stood at GY 125 on August 19, 1948, the date on which commodity prices were frozen.

(The first actual transaction in withdrawn fa-pi notes took place on October 20, when three paper mills acquired 300 tons for pulping at a price of GY 168.50 a ton).

The "Ta Kung Pao" of October 22 brought similar news from Mukden. There the Central Bank of China is reputed to have broken the ceiling price of waste paper, by charging about four times higher. The paper adds: "The Central Bank in this city was criticised for bowing its head to the black market."

(h) Another derogatory factor, against the perpetration of which little can be done, are currency

manoeuvres initiated by the Communist armies. The discussion of this topic, under ordinary circumstances, might be somewhat delicate. But, since the Premier, Dr. Wong Wen-hao, on October 18, clearly revealed the situation in a closed session of the Legislative Yuan, no indiscretion is being committed by recording the facts here.

Dr Wong referred to the currency war, systematically waged by the Communists in North China. These have been absorbing large amounts of old national currency and new Gold Yuan. With these they are constantly buying at high prices gold and silver, with the result that fewer people are turning with bullion into the Central Bank. Here is another great handicap, against which hardly anything can be done. But the evil effects add to China's difficulties.

(i) China's currency reform ought under no circumstances to have been started without the availability of commensurate stocks of vital commodities, notably rice and flour. As it now turns out, there was and still is practically no rice available for rationing at Shanghai, and no flour at all. This latter statement is confirmed by the manager of the largest bakery at Shanghai, the Bakerite Co. Many people have to go without bread. Unless essential foodstuffs are for sale at reasonable prices, there can be little confidence in the buying power of the new banknotes.

These few examples ought to suffice to prove the many shortcomings. Probably most if them are capable of being removed or improved. It is merely with this aim in mind that they are cited here.

SUBSTANCE AND SHADOW.

Every thinking individual will admit that China's currency, before August 19, 1948, was comparable to a rudderless boat, tossed about by wild waves. Faced by such calamitous circumstances it is but natural that those in danger would struggle to save themselves and their worldly possessions. Popular arguments—which are hard to contradict—run on such lines: With the possession of gold bars and/or American dollar banknotes, the people owned 'substance'. When forced to convert such assets into fa-pi in the midst of a violent inflation, the public would have been exchanging substance for shadow. And, the argument continues, what were formerly tangible assets and effective reserves to the individual holder, is henceforth being diverted to the pursuit of the internecine strife. The change is tantamount to a conversion of substance into disappearing smoke.

Such views coincide with reality. They cannot be contradicted. Therefore they are entitled to claim consideration. If governmental authority demands the delivery of gold, silver and foreign monies, it is the duty of all law-abiding citizens to comply with the provisions of the decree. But there is a vital consideration attached to this assertion: the authorities, in

return, must guarantee that the equivalent they proffered, be it even in the shape of paper money, will retain stable buying power and will not lose its value within the borders of China. Such terms were not capable of fulfilment before August 19, 1948. Therefore it is understandable that so many otherwise virtuous persons had then nominally become 'criminals'.

While on the subject, it might usefully be recalled that, strange as it might sound, the forceful exchange of precious metals and foreign banknotes constitutes an inflationary factor. As already stated, substantial values are exchanged against paper money. The transaction as such throws further quantities of banknotes on the market, a volume which has been very large in the recent governmental action. Amounts were so considerable that the Shanghai money market suddenly turned very easy. Idle funds cause embarrassment and induce holders to seek liquid investments. That capitalists first of all back upon commodities is an unfavourable factor. In this way the door is once more opened for the deadly subject of hoarding.

On August 19, 1948, interest was officially fixed at 15% per month, equal to 180 % per annum. This extremely high rate could not be considered in consonance with aiding currency reform. However, the authorities explained that their policy was based upon the aim of discouraging would-be debtors, i.e. contract the employment of credit expansion. Since then interest rates were officially lowered to 2.4% per mensem, but money now commands much higher interest rates.

Shortly after having proclaimed the new order in the realm of currency, money in Shanghai became extremely easy. This change was due to the prolific issuance of notes in connection with the rapid delivery by the Shanghai public of U.S. notes, silver and gold. The overflow of idle funds must by necessity lead to the extension of speculative transactions and, as a direct consequence, to the accelerated velocity of note-circulation. This axiom has found fast confirmation by actual happenings, for a flight of capital into commodities could clearly be witnessed, both in the retail line, as well as wholesale.

The injurious effects of capital lying idle for any length of time are too wellknown to need comment. Here are two recent authentic news items. The first one is culled from the "Sin Wee Pao" (Shanghai) of October 14, 1948, and reads as follows:

"Because of the suspension of various markets in the city, the accumulated idle capital in town was estimated to have reached GY 1,000,000,000. Flight of these idle funds to South China from Shanghai is still reported serious. Huge sums of cash notes are said being sent to rural districts and southwestern cities, such as Chungking and Chengtu, where the curb-interest rate is as high as 36 to 42 per cent (per month)."

The second instance is taken from the "Financial Daily" (connected with the Central Bank of China) of October 10. It says:

"Hongkong has become a temporary 'resort' for the idle capital which took flight to South

China from various points in the country. From Shanghai alone, it was estimated that some GY 100,000,000 were sent to South China during the past week. Most of these idle funds were turned into foreign currencies, resulting in a drastic increase in the black market exchange rate for U.S. dollars and Hongkong dollars in the Colony. A part of these funds was engaged in purchasing piece goods, pharmaceuticals and various other articles. The depressed Hongkong market has assumed a monetary boom."

TRADE MONOPOLIES AND CURRENCY.

Since international commerce is closely linked to a country's currency, it appears relevant to briefly deal here with some aspects of China's foreign trade. Since the war (say from 1939) government-owned mercantile enterprises have been given growing privileges at the expense of private business concerns. The exigencies of the war may have made concentration of external trade desirable and, in certain instances, even necessary. Firstly, because essential raw material for the pursuit of the war had to be controlled by official sources; and, secondly, because special goods (wood oil, antimony, tungsten, etc.) were pledged as security for American granted loans, which were repayable in the shape of specific merchandise.

However, since the conclusion of the war, international trading ought to have been channeled back into private hands. Instead, the Central Trust of China has rapidly amassed the reins of China's international commerce, crowding out the prerogatives of private business enterprises. In reviewing the results of this action one must concede that they are very unsatisfactory to the economic structure of China. Foreign trade is highly competitive, requiring individual initiative and freedom from rigid regulations. Such qualities are not inherent in officially organized and guided operations, for these invariably are stifled by ceremonies culminating in red tape.

In 1938, notwithstanding one year of warfare in China, this country's external trade had risen by leaps and bounds. Exports especially had made remarkable strides. But since the bulk of Chinese international commerce had been concentrated into the lap of the Central Trust, a clearly retrograde movement became discernible. Notwithstanding the fact that imports were strangled and pressed down to a very low level, Chinese exports after the war were reduced to a still lower plane. Admittedly defective means of transport in present-day China are partly responsible for the deficiency, but government-sponsored trade monopolies form a still stronger unfavorable factor.

Since a country's foreign trade is inextricably interwoven with the currency, one can trace the harmful effects toward the latter to the artificial channelling of Chinese business to some monopolistic institutions. There is no doubt that our currency would have benefitted to a considerable extent from the retention in private mercantile hands.

GERMAN CURRENCY REFORM.

It ought to be interesting, and possibly also useful, to take cognizance of the currency reform scheme, which was initiated on June 18, 1948, in the western zone of occupied Germany. Same has so far proved to be a distinct success. The newly created currency there is not based upon metallic backing or on foreign exchange reserves. It has its roots in a well worked out productive plan, backed by confidence on the part of the public.

No attempts were made to collect foreign monies from the German people in the western zones, nor was gold or silver garnered by the authorities in occupation. Had the latter done this, idle money would have been created, a feature which it was deemed prudent to avoid. The principal feature of the reform scheme was that money must remain scarce and that no one should own more than 60 marks allotted to him under the new plan, plus his normal income from wages. Even the black market could not have bought up U.S.\$ banknotes in the hands of the general public, because nobody had cash to spare. And neither did the allied authorities wish to acquire the foreign monies.

The principal law provided for the maintenance of commodity prices, as well as wages on the pre-reform basis. Another law limited the total issue to Deutsche Mark 10 billions. And a third decree proclaimed a conversion rate of 10: 1. In order to keep the money market tight, it was ordered that 50% of all the converted credit balances in bank accounts should be blocked and released only when economic conditions permit this.

Goods which formerly were almost unobtainable, now appeared in abundant quantities on the markets, crowding out the black-marketeers. It was the plentiful supply of commodities which made the Western German re-

form project a success. Every attempt to decrease the supply of essential commodities would be stigmatized as sabotage, as such action might jeopardize the entire reform scheme.

CONCLUSIONS

The foregoing essay is meant to be a forthright and unbiased resume of actualities as they appeared to the well-disposed observer in the third October week of 1948. Much of the subject matter is not new; however, it had to be included here for the sake of completeness. Other features have not received sufficient attention by other writers, notably:

(a) The final destiny of foreign currency funds, notably American banknotes, collected by the Central Bank from the public.

(b) The fact, not at once apparent, that further strangulation of imported goods constitutes an inflationary factor, because it makes commodities scarce.

(c) The collection by Government of foreign monies, formerly held by the public, also represents an inflationary factor, owing to the sudden emission of huge sums of fiat money locally.

(d) The entire reform scheme is and must be endangered if essential goods are unavailable to the public.

Needless to say, the writer is imbued with the best intentions when presenting the principal relevant points of China's latest currency reform scheme. While recognizing that so far the latter could not yet be pronounced a success, there is no reason for undue pessimism. For China it is not only important, but vital, that the reform scheme should in the end be crowned with success, and it is the duty of every citizen to help the Government in its hard struggle to achieve satisfactory results.

EXCHANGE & FINANCIAL MARKETS

POLITICAL OUTLOOK

Market observers were perturbed about the failure of Generalissimo Chiang to contain the Communist armies. The military situation approaches catastrophic proportions; all confidence in the Generalissimo's leadership has gone. The gravest consequences for the Nationalists are feared as large-scale defections continue.

It appears that Nanking will soon have no army to put into the field, and if they still can muster several well-equipped divisions they might at an opportune moment run over to the Communists and bring their U.S. donated gear and munitions with them. Treachery is rife in Nationalist China and there is no predicting what unexpected turn the civil war will still take.

MERCHANTS and bankers have resigned themselves to the fact that the regime of Nanking is practically gasping its last and they believe that the col-

lapse of the inner core of the Kuomintang, called by the U.S. Government "Nanking reactionaries", is near at hand.

The much talked about moment of a truce is no longer a matter of mere political fantasy; the moderate and liberal factions inside the Kuomintang have long ago made their overtures to the Communists and they are now expected to enter into a more tangible agreement so as to inaugurate a coalition government of China which, of course, will not include the KMT reactionaries. Until, however, the dawn of such coalition brightens the political horizon of China there will continue confusion and chaos and suffering of the masses will further increase.

Most traders here are reluctant to contemplate the Chinese scene which is fraught with so much tragic. The sooner the liberal faction of the KMT is able to compose the differences with the Communists the better for the Chinese people and for the interests of foreign traders. Continued strife will

reduce China to the poorhouse of the world and rehabilitation might prove a task beyond the efforts of several generations.

CHINESE MONEY MARKETS

Rates were showing some resistance to further depreciation but the general public expects more declines in the next few weeks.

The position of the National Government has become untenable in the face of defeats in the north and the large-scale defection of troops and high commanders; the resignation of President Chiang Kai-shek is drawing near and the formation of a new government prior to the termination of the civil war has become a matter of possibility as well as great hope among the Chinese people.

The dismal record of failure and futility of the Nanking Government has been capped by the collapse of the economic reform measures and the new yuan currency which now, after the official cancellation of the unrealistic price freeze order of August 19, has been established as a fact.

In the local market yuan turnover was reported as follows: TT and DD Canton yuan 3,620,000; Swatow 1,630,000; Amoy 2,090,000. Large amounts in TT Shanghai changed hands but transactions did not pass through the native market. Similarly, sales of TT Hankow and other trading centres were not transacted in the market. Sales of yuan notes totalled 1,280,000.

Highest & lowest unofficial quotations last week:-

in HK\$ per Ten Yuan

	Depreciation against parity		
	High	Low	
notes	5.85	4.45	56—66.6%
TT Shanghai	4.10	3.80	69—71½%
TT Canton	5.37½	4.70	60—64¾%
TT Swatow	4.90	4.65	
TT Amoy	5.70	4.50	

Highest & lowest quotations in the black market of Shanghai last week:-

Appreciation in Yuan over High Low parity

Gold per oz	660	735	230—267%
US note	13.50	14.50	237—262%
HK note	2.44	2.65	226—254%

Gold cross about US\$ 49/51; HK cross about US\$ 18.

In Canton HK\$ notes sold between yuan 1.88 to 2.18.

Domestic remittance rates fluctuated with Shanghai outward remittances being discounted at 20 to 25% as far as Canton, South and West China cities are concerned.

Commercial interest rates were erratic in Shanghai and most South China cities. From 30 to 40% per month were asked and paid. The highest monthly interest rates were paid during the previous week when over 60% were charged.

In the local native exchange market a new forward market in yuan notes was created; deliveries were as yet only for one day ahead with rates differing by ½ point. Arrivals of yuan notes were large and selling pressure is expected to make itself felt within a short time.

Taiwan money was in demand and changed against yuan at 760 to 800 Taiwan dollars per yuan (against official rate of 1,835 Taiwan dollars). Transfers from China to Taiwan are difficult to arrange; yuan notes are not accepted generally by banks in Taiwan but black market operators buy certain limited amounts at a daily declining rate.

U.S. DOLLAR MARKET

Sales in the local market aggregated the following amounts:-

TT US\$ 1,240,000; drafts 544,000; notes 378,000.

Inter-merchant exchange business was reported larger with a few export bills being bought directly by gold importers.

Highest & lowest rates last week (in HK\$ per US\$ 100):—

	High	Low
notes	527	524
drafts	529 ¼	525 ½
TT	531 ½	528 ¼
(per HK\$100	US\$18.81	18.93)
(depreciation against official cross rate	24.74%	24.28%)

Local cross rate per £: US\$ 3,029, high, 3.01, low.

New York free market business was done around 2.75 to 2.80; Zurich quoted a cross from 2.72 to 2.78. Other free exchange markets were also quoting better unofficial cross rates.

GOLD MARKETS

Turnover for last week:—spot, official: 7,660 taels; spot, unofficial: 31,050; forward, on delivery: 565,660; forward, on margin clearing: 627,170 taels.

Highest & lowest rates, per tael, in HK\$ 308 ¼—300 ½. Cross rate per oz US\$ 47 ¾—46 ½.

About 20,000 taels changed hands by interest hedging forward operators,

HONGKONG EXCHANGE BANKS ASSOCIATION

AGREED MERCHANT RATES

MAXIMUM SELLING

MINIMUM BUYING

STERLING. 1/2 15/16	delivery within 2 months with a cut of 1/32 for every fur- ther 3 months forward.	1/3 1/32 T.T. 1/3 1/16 O/D. 1/3 3/32 30d/s. 1/3 1/8 60-90d/s. 1/3 5/32 120d/s.
—Do— (East & South Africa)		1/3 1/8 O/D if under L/Credit. 1/3 3/16 O/L with L/Credit 1/32nd up every 30d/s.
—Do— (West Africa & West Indies)		1/3 5/16 O/D if under L/Credit. 1/3 3/8 O/D with L/Credit 1/32nd up every 30d/s.
RUPEES (India)	82 %	83 ¾ T.T. 84 O/D. 84 ½ 7 & 30d/s. 84 ¼ 60d/s. 84 ¾ 80d/s. All buying rates 3/16th higher than India.
—Do— (Rangoon)	82 %	84 ½ O/D if under L/Credit. 84 ¼ O/D without L/Credit.
—Do— (Aden)	82 %	84 ¼ 30 & 60 d/s.
Straits \$	52 ¾	53 ½ T.T. & O/D. 53 ¾ 30 & 60 days
U.S.\$ 24 15/16	delivery within 2 months with a cut of 1/16 for every fur- ther 3 months forward.	25 ¼ T.T. 25 5/16 O/D—30d/s. 25 3/8 60-90d/s.
CANADIAN \$		
U.S.\$ NOTES		25 ¾ (Banks to pay Insur- ance and Postage).
AUSTRALIA.	1/6 ¾	1/6 ¾ T.T. 1/6 15/16 O/D.
NEW ZEALAND.	1/2 15/18	1/3 3/16 T.T. 1/3 1/4 O/D.

HONGKONG UNOFFICIAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS**HIGHEST & LOWEST RATES FOR GOLD IN BARS AND FOR US\$****FOR THE FIRST TEN MONTHS OF 1948**

In Hongkong dollars per tael of gold (73.7994 grams) and per US\$ 100

	GOLD				U. S. \$							
	per tael in HK\$		crossrate in US\$		Notes		Drafts		T.T.		crossrate per £	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Year 1947	405	254	57½	24	581	400	575	454	595	482	3.32	2.69
January, 1948	345	295½	54	49	522	485	516	490	530	500	3.20	3.02
February	372	331	54¾	51½	575	511	594	511	604	518	3.08	2.65
March	354	316¾	50¾	45½	588	535	598	542	608	558	2.86	2.62
April	344½	318	49	46½	575	560	587	563	594	570	2.80	2.69
May	334	309½	49¾	47¾	561	528	569	530	576	534	3.00	2.77
June	338	316	49¾	48¾	563	536	566	535	571	540	2.96	2.80
July	343	313½	52¾	48	552	534	544	518	552	521	3.07	2.90
August	338½	292½	52¾	47½	556	512	533	504	535	507	3.15	2.99
September	318½	282¾	49¾	46¼	527	495	527	476	530	478	3.35	3.02
October	323	298½	49¼	46½	535½	522	541	524½	543	527½	3.03	2.94

some 12,000 taels were bought by Chinese investors (keeping their new hoards in the Colony), 7,500 taels were exported and a small quantity was bought by local goldsmiths for ornamental consumption.

Imports from Macao over 22,000 taels; offloadings in the Portuguese Colony estimated at 60,000 taels. Exports were directed to:—Bangkok 3,000; Singapore 1,000; Calcutta 1,500; Rangoon 1,000; Swatow and Amoy 500 taels.

Local and Macao stocks have increased during October waiting for a better Chinese offtake. The collapse of the economic reform measures and the cancellation of the price freezing order will revive unofficial market transactions and imports will again enter China in larger volume. On the other hand the buying power of the people is now at its lowest while exports move only in small volume. Wealthy Chinese investors or their agents here are one of the principal

factors encouraging larger Macao imports; during October these investors have accumulated over 50,000 taels which mostly went into local banks' vaults or other places of safe custody.

On the forward market activity was very pronounced; the interest rate in favour of sellers was on the decline towards the end of the month. Total interest favoured sellers throughout October amounting to \$1.61, and calculating at the average monthly quotation of \$310 per tael, yielded approx. 6% p.a.

Trading Reports for the Week:—

Monday, Oct. 25:—Opening & closing rates \$301½-304. On the fictitious forward market the change over favoured the sellers at the interest rate of 3 H.K. cents per tael per day. Throughout the week the change over rate continued in favour of sellers. Reported arrivals in Macao pulled the rate down to 300½, lowest of the week under review. Military gains by the

Communists in China affect the "Gold" Yuan markets. Shanghai and Canton investors heavily bought, rates began to turn upward.

Tuesday, Oct. 26:—Opening & closing 303½-306½. Change over 4 cents. With the report of the possible resignation of Major General Chiang Ching-kuo and hoping against hope that the gold black market may revive in China, rates continued to gain.

Wednesday, Oct. 27:—Opening & closing 306½-305½. Change over 4 cents. Market quieted down with watchful waiting conditions; only a little selling by gold importers, who obtained 10,000 ounces contract from abroad; cost around \$300.

Thursday, Oct. 28:—Opening & closing 305-305½. Change over 2 cents. Market continued quiet with little changes and tradings reduced. The Nanking debacle arouses great anxiety.

Friday, Oct. 29:—Opening & closing 305-305½. Change over 3 cents. With

HONGKONG UNOFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATES

(In H.K. dollars)

October	Gold			Per 10 Chinese Yuan						U.S. Dollar		
	per tael	High	Low	Silver	Notes	T.T.	Shanghai	T.T.	Canton	T.T.	New York	
				per tael	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
25	304½	300½	4.12		4.80	4.48¾	4.05	4.00	4.77½	4.76½	5.25	5.28
26	307½	303½	4.11		4.85	4.45	3.97½	3.95	4.87½	4.87½	5.25	5.27
27	307½	304½	4.13		5.10	4.60	4.00	3.95	5.05	5.00	5.26	5.28
28	307½	304½	4.14		5.50	4.92½	4.10	4.00	5.37½	5.10	5.25	5.28
29	306½	305	4.12		5.85	5.37½	4.00	3.95	5.20	5.15	5.25	5.28
30	308½	306	4.13		5.60	5.35	3.85	3.80	4.70	4.70	5.24	5.26

imports into Macao practically all arrived, further contracted imports are without much profit. Better outlook for exports. Market remained quiet; undertone steady.

Saturday, Oct. 30.—Opening & closing 306-307½. Change over 2 cents. With the confirmed news that Chinese Government will decontrol commodity prices, rates steadied up to the highest of the week 308½, and closed at about this level.

SILVER MARKETS

With New York and London at stable rates of resp. 77½ cents and 47 d. (spot & forward) the local market ruled firm but business was limited. Sales were—82,000 taels; \$9,000 and 92,000 respectively worth of dollar and 20 cents coins.

Highest & lowest rates:—\$4.14-4.11 per tael; 2.67-2.64 per dollar coin; 2.04½-2.03 per 20 cents 5 coins.

Imports from China and Macao were small but new stock is expected here soon.

PLATINUM BUSINESS

The market opened at \$570-575 per tael for London metal while Japanese plates sold at 535 to 540. The British chopped platinum is preferred as it not only contains 10% iridium (which had been extracted from the stock brought here from Japan by traders) but also guarantees buyers the exact weight.

Prices paid in Shanghai worked out about \$800. Although sales to China are, at current local levels, very profitable the situation in Shanghai makes any business a matter of particular hazards; the Chinese Customs are paying close attention to platinum and some lots have been confiscated by preventive officers; the most important factor, however, remains the uncertainty about remitting funds out of Shanghai at current erratic levels when even a high profit resulting from sales of goods may be annihilated by the subsequent slump in the yuan quotation.

BANK NOTE BUSINESS

Bank of England notes were in good supply as more travellers arrived in the Colony. Rates moved between \$13.90 to 14.50 (for £ 1. note). In sympathy with the stronger tendency in New York, where Pound notes were taken off the market between US\$2.71 to 2.76, the local unofficial market offered improved rates.

Philippine Pesos sold last week, high & low, at \$2.58-2.54. The official banks's selling rate here is 50½ pesos per \$100.

Piastrées recovered lost ground last week as more merchant demand and larger imports from Indochina counteracted the ill effects of the recent Franc devaluation. Sales totalled:

TURNOVER IN THE LOCAL UNOFFICIAL US\$ AND GOLD MARKETS

For the four trading weeks of October 4 to 30:—
US\$ turnover (in thousands of US\$)

	October	September
TT	6,260	4,886
drafts	2,172	2,347
notes	1,331	1,598
Total	9,763	8,811

Turnover for first nine months of 1948: US\$ 68,897,000
" " six " 43,488,000
" " third quarter " 25,409,000

Gold turnover: (in taels)	October	September
spot, inside Exchange	48,475	48,080
" outside "	130,576	166,020

Total spot 179,045 214,100

Forward, delivery 2,124,990 2,547,020
" margin 2,525,260 3,180,500

Turnover on the spot market for first nine months 1948: 1,718,455
" " six " : 1,083,000
" " third quarter " : 635,455

SELLING RATES OF HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORP.

TT London	per HK\$	1	1/2-27/32
TT Australia	"	1	1/6-3/6
TT N. Zealand	"	1	1/2-27/32
TT Singapore	per HK\$	100	52½
TT India	"	100	82½
TT Canada	"	100	24½
TT New York	"	100	24½
TT Manila	"	100	50½
TT Switzerland	"	100	107
TT France	"	100	6,560
TT Saigon	"	100	381
TT Bangkok	"	100	365
TT Batavia	"	100	66

US cross rate in London. 4.02¾-4.03¼.

TT Shanghai since September 21: yuan 74.

TT Japan not yet quoted.

TT New Zealand since August 19.

TT Batavia first quoted on October 19.

TT Singapore: On January 2 the selling rate stood at 52%, was changed on Jan. 24th to 52¾, was changed on July 23rd to 52%, and on August 11th to 52¾, and on October 20th to the current rate.

TT Manila: On January 2nd the selling rate was quoted at 49-15/16, was changed on March 4th to 50-1/16, and from March 15th to the present rate of 50-1/8.

TT Bangkok was changed from 243 to 365 on October 5th.

TT Saigon: Prior to March 5th no TT rate was quoted officially, since that day the rate has been fixed at 310, but as a result of the Franc devaluation was lowered on October 22nd, to 381.

TT France: On January 2nd the rate was Francs 2,970, on January 26th the rate was changed to 5,340, and on October 18th, to the present rate of 6,560.

Exchange buying rates are not quoted to the general public; they are available to individual inquirers.

Baht or tical notes are not much in demand here; free transfers are regularly effected between the open exchange market of Bangkok and Hongkong. The authorised exchange banks in the Colony buy and sell TT Bangkok at the open rate as established in Bangkok.

Baht notes sold last week \$25.70, high, 25½, low. The official bank's selling rate for TT Bangkok is now \$27.397 per 100 baht (or 365 baht per \$100). Bank of Siam notes sell about 5 to 6% below the free market TT quotation.

Transaction in Canadian dollars was negligible; sterling area currencies, with the exception of Malayan \$ which were in fair demand by travellers, were only transacted in small amounts.

HONGKONG STOCK & SHARE MARKET

Surging upward in substantial volume, the market, during the week Oct. 25 to Oct. 29, demonstrated in a convincing manner its recuperative ability.

Lying dormant and depressed for several months it staged its first good rally on October 20. This was well followed through for seven successive days, raising the Felix Ellis averages by five points. It was the largest up-swing recorded this year, and clearly established a reversal of trend. There was no halt in the upsurge until towards the close of trading for the week when some profit taking set in, and reduced some of the gains slightly. However, all offerings were well absorbed, as would be noticed from the comparatively heavy turnover. The market closed very steady with an upward tendency.

The centre of attraction this week was CHINA LIGHT & POWER. The Company has declared a final dividend of \$1, which with the interim of 40 cents, makes a total of \$1.40 for the year ending 30th September 1948. At the same time it announced a new issue of shares at par (\$5) in the proportion of two new shares for every three shares now held. When effected the issued capital will be \$25 millions. The purpose of the increased capital is to meet the large expansion programme that has become necessary by the unceasing demand for "juice" in the Peninsula. An initial payment of \$3 per share on the new shares will be called early in 1949. The market price rose to a high of \$25 for the old shares,

and closed with many unsatisfied buyers at 24½. This price is equivalent to \$16 ex dividend and ex rights to the new issue. As there are no misgivings of the company's ability to maintain the present dividend distribution per share, even though it should make further reductions in its charges in the future, it is felt the price now ruling is attractive and will consequently move higher.

Rumours are gaining currency in the market that three or four other companies have plans under consideration for alteration of capital structures, in order to bring them into line with present day needs. Expansion has become necessary in many cases, and new issues by way of bonus and/or payment at par may be expected in the near future.

Observers opine that the recovery to date is merely an initial step in a major all round improvement, and that it will extend, in due course, to stocks which have been more or less dormant for the greater part of the year. They feel that domestic news marktwise from now until issuance of 1948 Reports and Accounts will be of a favourable character which will create added buying impetus. This will probably be aggravated by an increasing flow of idle capital into the share market for investment—a tendency which usually follows restoration of confidence which, significantly, became apparent on October 20th. In this respect it is pointed out that the steady flow of capital into the Colony has been increasing of late rather than declining.

The three popular Shanghai stocks in this market also had a rising tendency. Ewos were in steady demand and rose to 19½; Shanghai Lands were taken off the market all the way up to 6½, while Shanghai Docks closed with bids and sales at 20.

Total sales reported rose sharply and amounted to 224,376 shares of an approximate value of \$6½ millions, an increase of \$4¼ millions compared with the preceding week.

The Felix Ellis price index based on the closing prices of twelve representative active local stocks rose to 141.84 but closed at 141.45 for a net gain of

2.97 compared with the close of the previous week. Day-by-day his averages were: Oct 25, 139.18; Oct. 26, 140-23; Oct. 27, 140.47; Oct. 28, 141.84; Oct. 29th, 141.45.

The High and Low for 1947 were 155.82 and 123.88 respectively. The High for 1948 was 148.68 on February 12 while the Low was 136.70 on October 20th.

BUSINESS DONE

BANKS: H.K. Banks @ 1980, 2000, 1990; BANK OF EAST ASIA @ 142.

INSURANCE: Unions @ 765, 762½ 760.

SHIPPING: U. Waterboats @ 35, 35½.

DOCK & GODOWNS: H. K. & K. Wharves (Old) @ 130, 135, 140, 141, 140; N.P. Wharves @ 7½, 7½; H.K. DOCKS @ 29.20, 29½, 29.70, 29.80, 30, 30½, 30¾, 30½, 30.75, 31¼, 31, 30¾, 30½, 30¾; China Providents @ 20½, 21, 21½, 22, 22½, 22½; S'hai Docks @ 17, 20.

HOTELS & LANDS: H.K. Hotels @ 14¾, 14.80, 14.90, 15, 15.20, 15.80 15.90, 16, 15.90, 15½; Lands @ 68, 70, 72, 77, 75; S'hai Lands @ 6, 6.05, 6.10, 6, 6.10, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6½; Humphreys Rts @ 7.

UTILITIES: H.K. Trams 20, 20.20, 20½, 20.30, 20.60, 21, 21½, 21.60, 21.75, 21.60, 22, 22.30, 22.20, 22, 21.70; Star Ferries @ 130, 132; China Lights Old @ 21½, 22½, 22½, 23, 22.60, 23, 22.90, 23.20, 24, 25, 24½, 24.60, 24.40, 24½, 24.60, 24.70, 24.80, 24.70, 24½; Lights NF Fd @ 21, 22, 21½, 22, 22.20, 22, 22½, 24, 24.30, 23½, 23¾, 23.80, 23.70, 23½; H.K. Electrics @ 37, 37½, 38, 39¾, 39½, 39¾, 39½, 40, 39½, 40, 40½, 41½, 41, 40½; Macao Electrics @ 25, 25½; Sandakan Lights @ 16; Telephones @ 34, 37, 38.

INDUSTRIALS: Cements @ 39¼, 39½, 40, 40½, 40¾, 41, 41¼, 42, 42½, 43, 42½, 42; H.K. Ropes @ 19, 20, 20.70, 20.60, 20.70; Dairy Farm Old @ 43, 43½, 45, 45½, 46, 46½, 46, 47, 47½, 47¾, 47½, and New @ 41½, 44½, 46, 46½, 46¾, 47; Watsons Old @ 57, 58, 58½, 58, 58½, 59, 59½, 59¾, 60, 59 and New @ 53, 53½, 53¾, 54, 53.

COTTONS: Ewos @ 17, 17½, 17½, 18, 18½, 18½, 19, 19½.

RUBBER Etc. COMPANIES: Dominion Rubbers @ 2; Tanah Merahs @ .75.

HONGKONG'S SERVICE AS AN ENTREPOT FOR CHINA

In the post-war period the Colony developed a large entrepot business for all Far Eastern countries, and prospects are fair that most of the commercial contacts made during the last 3 years will continue bearing fruit in the future. Business with China has been steadily decreasing and the outlook for the near future is discouraging.

No longer is Hongkong to be regarded as in the years before the war, as only a port through which trade with China flows; the impoverishment of the Chinese people, the ravages of civil war

and an incompetent government have frustrated all hopes of Chinese and foreign business men in the promotion of China trade, and a new foundation for the Colony's prosperity had to be sought and was happily found in the active development of the entrepot business for the whole Far East. With a declining share of China in the Colony's trade the majority of commercial and financial enterprises here directed their attention to Malaya, Siam, Indonesia, the Philippines and to Japan and Korea. Most of the traders' earnings

in the post-war years derived from other than China trade.

The role of Hongkong as China's entrepot has, however, remained of great importance for the world and for the Chinese people as next to Shanghai most imports and exports moved through Hongkong into and out of China. Although the relative position of China in the trade picture of Hongkong has been gradually dropping, the Colony's functions continue to be economically essential for the trade and industry of China; in fact, without the services of Hongkong economic activity in China would have all but collapsed.

In a review of the prominent position of Hongkong and its importance for the China trade, Mr. R. Denman in the *Economist*, of London, writes as follows:—

It used to be said that India was the brightest jewel in the British Crown. Today, the setting of that particular stone is not as firm as it was, and some of its glitter has departed. If the claim to be the brightest jewel were now to be made by any part of the Colonial Empire, it would be difficult to resist that of Hongkong.

This small island, at the door-step of the mainland of China, holds within its few square miles a greater concentration of wealth and commercial activity than is to be found within any comparable area in the British Empire.

Hongkong has had a prosperous past. Through it has flowed a large part of the entrepot trade to and from the Chinese mainland. But until the 1930's it had to compete in this trade with the great harbours of the mainland—mainly with Shanghai, but also with Tientsin and Hankow.

That competition was, however, based on two factors which no longer exist today.

First, these Chinese ports and mercantile centres had the benefit of a currency that was as stable as that of Hongkong. Indeed, until 1934, the two dollars were interchangeable and were both based on silver. Even after the demonetisation of silver in China, a period of years ensued in which the Chinese dollar retained reasonable stability.

In the second place, the attraction of foreign commerce to Shanghai and other Chinese ports was helped by the extra-territoriality of the foreign concessions in those cities. This ensured legal protection for the activities of foreign merchants and provided the assurance of a code of law that was above the unfortunately low standards of the Far East.

On both counts this competition from the mainland of China has disappeared. Monetary stability in China is now no more than a cherished memory. The national dollar has sunk with millions of noughts into the mire of complete worthlessness.

A few weeks ago its place was taken by the "gold yuan" whose only golden attribute appears to have been its name. Already that currency is beginning to be quoted at a substantial discount in the free market, and the discount is widening even though the Chinese authorities are mobilising all

HONGKONG IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION REPORT

From the officially compiled statistics it appears that both during last year and during the first eight months of 1948 there has been a steady outflow of people from the Colony. The number of passengers arriving in Hongkong during 1947 was 1,508,880 and those who left last year by rail, sea and air were officially counted as 1,591,236, thus resulting in an emigration balance of 82,356 men and women, or 8,863 persons emigrating per average month.

During the current year (January to August) this trend was accentuated; a total of 1,286,835 persons entered the Colony while 1,384,166 persons left, resulting in an emigration balance of 97,331 persons, or a monthly average emigration figure of 12,166. The increase in this year's emigration over 1947 is no less than 77.27%.

The semi-official estimate of the Colony's population is between 1.6 million

to 1½ million people while private estimates, around middle of 1947, gave as high a figure as 2 million for the then population of Hongkong.

In 1946 and early 1947 there was a great influx of people, mostly from South China, into the Colony; later on many thousand refugees, self-exiles, business men etc. came here from Shanghai and North China. High living costs, compared to prices in China, and limited opportunities to earn a steady income, as well as the lack of industrial employment for the bulk of Kwangtung immigrants, slowly reduced the numbers of Chinese newcomers.

Although, by and large, official figures in Hongkong are correct and thus present the situation as it actually is to local and foreign observers, there are bound to occur small inaccuracies in statistics dealing with the immigration and emigration in a place like

the resources of their secret police in the defence of the new currency.

As for the protection of foreign commerce from the normal standard of Chinese law, it has disappeared with the disappearance of extra-territorial rights.

Hongkong is therefore in an almost unchallengeable position in its competition for China's trade. It has a stable currency. The notes issued by its great banks circulate far more widely on the mainland of China than in the colony itself.

The colony has behind it a system of law and justice derived directly from the body of British Common Law. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that this colony should have found itself overwhelmed by a volume of business which has taxed the resources even of the resourceful merchants who inhabit it.

This astonishing recovery has taken place in the short period that has elapsed since the rescue from Japanese occupation.

It would, however, be misleading to suggest that this business, and the prosperity that has come with it have only been thrust upon Hongkong by the monetary and social chaos in China.

Opportunities have to be seized, and Hongkong would not be holding the commercial predominance of the Far East, which it has today, if the comparatively favourable conditions which developed after the victory over Japan had not been capitalised.

The most positive and crucial decision made in this context was that which allowed Hongkong, while a member of the Empire and a member also of the sterling area, to operate a virtually free exchange market and to discard the normal paraphernalia of import and export controls in which Britain and certain other members of the family were enmeshed.

This decision was only reached after a hard battle had been fought and won. All the natural instincts of the Colonial Office and of the financial authorities

in Britain were to put the mantle of controls over Hongkong. Otherwise the colony would be a running sore out of which the substance and financial strength of the sterling area might escape.

Fortunately however, these timid counsels were quietened and the views of the local merchants and bankers were allowed to prevail.

From long experience they argued that export and import licensing would be unworkable in a colony so close to the Chinese mainland and so accessible to smugglers.

They argued too, that it would be asking the impossible to demand of Hongkong traders that they should obey the strict rules of the sterling area club and remit the whole of the proceeds of their third currency exports to the sterling area dollar pool.

They won the day, and the system which, until the last few weeks, was allowed to operate in Hongkong, gave traders the maximum of freedom. The result was a bound in the volume of business transacted by the colony such as has not been witnessed in any previous comparable period of its prosperous history.

Hongkong now serves as the entrepot for a large part of the trade between China and the rest of the world, including the United States.

Foreign banks and merchants have found in Hongkong both the proximity to their Chinese market and the protection from the instabilities of the Chinese mainland which have formed the perfect combination for their activities.

Looking back on the events of the past two years it is safe to say that the experiment in freedom which was made in Hongkong has paid handsomely, not only for the colony but for the whole of China.

Hongkong has not batten on the mainland. It has merely provided a stable outpost for foreign traders, an outlet for Chinese merchants, without which China would today be even poorer than it is.

Hongkong. It is particularly the case with the number of arriving Chinese who use junks and small sailing vessels; in spite of supervision and control many hundred people arrive in the Colony without being recorded. (Although Chinese, coming from China, are not subject to immigration rules and can freely enter or leave the Colony, it is necessary to check up on the exact numbers of Chinese as well as other nationals arriving or departing).

Total number of passengers, inward and outward, for the first eight months of 1948:

By rail: in	747,942				
out	867,391	1,615,334			
By Sea: in	469,906				
out	451,005	920,911			
By air: in	68,986				
out	65,770	134,756			
		2,761,001			

Total passengers inward: 1,286,835; outward 1,384,166. Excess of emigration over immigration: 97,331.

Traffic increases for January/August 1948 compared with the monthly averages of 1947:

	Monthly Jan. / Aug.	Increase over 1947
	1948	average
By rail: in	93,492.8	27.12%
out	108,423.8	27.79%
By Sea: in	58,738.2	20.96%
out	56,375.6	26.45%
By air: in	8,623 ^{3/4}	137.29%
out	8,221 ^{1/4}	158.61%
Total: in	160,854.3	27.92%
out	173,020 ^{3/4}	30.48%

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION STATISTICS

	Monthly Average 1947	Total Jan.-June 1948	Monthly Average Jan.-June 1948		July 1948	August 1948
			Inward	Outward		
(a) By Rail:						
Inward	73,545	576,267	96,044	78,902	92,774	
Outward	84,841	659,397	109,899	96,049	111,945	
Difference	-10,296	-83,130	-13,855	-17,147	-19,171	
(b) By Sea:						
Inward	48,561	351,636	58,606	55,163	63,107	
Outward	44,583	341,662	56,944	54,753	54,590	
Difference	+3,978	+9,974	+1,662	+410	+8,517	
(c) By Air:						
Inward	3,634	50,734	8,456	10,062	8,190	
Outward	3,179	46,885	7,814	9,584	9,301	
Difference	+455	+3,849	+642	+478	-1,111	
(d) Totals:						
Inward	125,740	978,637	163,106	144,172	164,071	
Outward	132,603	1,047,942	174,657	160,386	175,836	
Difference	-6,863	-69,307	-11,551	-16,259	-11,765	

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY PASSENGER (BRITISH SECTION) GOODS AND STATISTICS

	Monthly Average 1947	Total Jan.-June 1948	Monthly Average Jan.-June 1948		July 1948	August 1948
			Nos.	Nos.		
Passengers:						
Local						
Upward	39,281	286,172	47,695	40,052	43,407	
Downward	32,139	272,218	45,370	40,738	51,257	
Foreign						
Upward	84,841	659,397	109,899	96,049	111,945	
Downward	73,545	576,267	96,044	78,902	92,774	
Goods:						
Local						
Upward	86,840	444,905	74,151	34,145	135,650	
Downward	281,832	955,440	159,240	82,405	87,315	
Foreign						
Upward	10,295,666	24,152,620	4,025,437	10,203,390	4,247,030	
Downward	351,000	14,223,000	2,370,500	5,820,000	6,275,340	
Revenue:						
Passengers						
Local	65,982.58	505,681.65	84,280.27	74,021.95	85,615.25	
Foreign	328,458.98	2,475,435.74	412,572.62	347,762.20	415,579.43	
Goods						
Local	3,592.30	10,580.50	1,763.42	911.10	2,084.65	
Foreign	64,250.97	162,134.65	27,022.44	36,034.44	29,666.75	
Miscellaneous Receipts	61,539.21	264,329.09	44,054.84	41,522.11	43,687.87	

HONGKONG RAILWAY REPORT

During the first eight months of 1948 the Kowloon-Canton Railway (British section) carried a total 2,349,178 passengers and 66,661 metric tons of freight. While there was a considerable increase in passenger traffic (up & down, local & foreign) this year, compared with 1947, the carrying of freight except for imports from Kwangtung was much reduced this year.

Railway revenue from passenger traffic was in excess of 1947 earnings but the revenue from freight traffic compared with 1947 has been dropping this year.

Passenger Returns for January/August 1948:

	1948 average over 1947	Jan. / per month	August month average
Local traffic:			
upward	369,631	46,203	17.63%
downward	364,213	45,526	41.66%
		733,844	
Foreign traffic:			
upward	867,391	108,423	27.80%
downward	747,943	93,492	27.12%
		1,615,334	

Total number of passengers carried: 2,349,178.

Goods Returns for January/August 1948:

	Jan. / August monthly kilogrs.	1948 monthly kilogrs.	Decrease over 1947 monthly average
Local traffic:			
upward	614,700	76,837	11.52%
downward	1,125,160	140,645	50.10%
		1,739,860	
Foreign traffic:			
upward	36,603,040	4,575,375	55.56%
downward	26,318,340	3,289,792 ^{1/2}	Increase of 837 ^{1/4} %
		64,921,380	

Total freight carried: 66,661,240 kilograms.

Downward freight, coming from Kwangtung, has conspicuously increased during recent months; the increase in August freight (foreign, downward) against the 1947 monthly average amounts to no less than 1,688%.

The decline in upward freight reflects the slump in China's import trade. That local freight has dropped this year was a result of reduced trade across the Hongkong-Kwangtung border.

COMMERCIAL REPORTS

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN FOR EXPORTS FROM CHINA

The Central Bank of China has introduced a new type of Certificate of Origin which is issued to cover exports from China. The new form "CBC 8, B." replaces form "CBC 8, A." which has hitherto been in use. The new form's state, in some detail, what must be done with each particular copy. At the Chinese port of shipment, four copies of "CBC 8, B." are approved by the authorities. The original is retained by the Chinese Maritime Customs when shipment is made, the second copy is for the Central Bank of China, the third copy is for the Import & Export Board, and the quadruplicate copy is retained by the appointed Bank through which payment is to be received. Where cargo is shipped from China with transhipment through Hong Kong, a fifth copy will be issued on a special yellow form. Hitherto, exporters from Hong Kong transhipping China products on a through Bill of Lading have experienced some difficulty in Hong Kong due to the fact that they have been unable to produce a copy of the Chinese Certificate of Origin because no copy was available for cargo passing through the Colony.

In future, exporters of China products from Hong Kong whose export licences have to be supported by a Chinese Certificate of Origin should ensure that "CBC 8, B." (Yellow) is obtained in respect of the commodities they wish to ship. Apart from the fact that the Hong Kong export licensing authorities will require a "CBC 8, B." (yellow) before issuing an export licence for the eight China products requiring a Chinese Certificate of Origin, there is no change in the local procedure.

RESUMPTION OF REGISTERED MAIL SERVICE WITH JAPAN

The Postmaster General announced the resumption of Registered Mail Service with Japan with effect from the 1st of November, 1948. Although the provisions concerning compensation will not apply, the Japanese Postal Service will take reasonable precautions to safeguard the carriage and delivery of Registered articles.

LARGE U.K. EXPORTS TO HONG KONG

British exports to Hong Kong in September maintained their increase in value both over prewar average and September last year. The following are the main exports, figures being for prewar average, September, 1947 and September, 1948 respectively:—

Woollen and worsted yarns: £17,816; £284,952; £383,713.

Manufactures of textiles: £10,703; £37,504, £96,845.

Chemicals showed a drop over last year but are still more than double prewar: £40,600, £143,337, £99,811.

Paper and cardboard: £4,618, £44,-418, £18,154.

Vehicles, including locomotives, ships and aircraft: £19,632, £76,166, £86,-034.

HONGKONG PROHIBITED EXPORTS

As from October 27, the Director of S. T & I, being the competent authority for regulating the supply of commodities in short supply, has added the following foods to the list of prohibited exports:—

Fresh oranges and apples;

Canned meats of all kind, bacon and ham.

Export licences for the above mentioned food items will only be given in special cases.

The protracted U.S. West Coast maritime strike is bound to affect the local supply of fresh fruit and for that reason the re-export of oranges and apples has been temporarily banned. As soon as ships will again be on the move between California and Hongkong the restriction will be lifted.

INSTRUCTIONS BY THE HONG-KONG MARINE DEPARTMENT REGARDING EXPORTS TO CHINA

As a consequence of the assistance rendered by Hongkong Government to the Nanking authorities in order to suppress smuggling, the following instructions were released by the Marine Department here:—

From and including the 1st of November, 1948, owners and masters of all vessels under 200 tons nett are permitted only to load cargoes for China at Tai Po and two points in Victoria Harbour: the area around the Chinese Maritime Customs Hulk off the Yau-mati Typhoon Shelter and the area around the China Merchants' Wharf at West Point.

All vessels in excess of 200 tons nett may only load cargoes for China within the limits of Victoria Harbour.

Vessels have to load dangerous goods only in the Dangerous Goods Anchorage.

Owners and masters of all vessels under 200 tons nett are warned that on arrival at the Chinese port to which they have cleared, they must have their books "stamped" by the Chinese Maritime Customs as evidence that they have in fact proceeded to the port for which clearance had been obtained in Hong Kong.

Chinese Custom Duties may, at the option of the shipper be paid or as-

HONGKONG POST OFFICE REVENUE

(in H.K.\$)

	Monthly Average 1947	Average Jan.-June 1948	Total Jan.-Aug. 1948	Sept. 1948
Stamps	535,529.72	638,409.33	5,128,108.00	651,656.00
Stationery	885.71	14,946.57	129,057.40	22,093.00
Postage due Labels	956.26	1,293.04	11,409.12	1,520.43
Receipts Stamps (Collected on behalf of Inland Re- venue Department)	87,574.43	103,104.00	821,544.00	107,160.00
Total	624,946.12	754,419.45	6,090,118.52	782,429.43
Index on Basis Average Monthly Receipts 1935- 1939 (\$177,326.32=100) ..	325.43	425.43	435.72	440.24

COAL STOCKS OF HONGKONG

For the first nine months of 1948; in long tons.

	Monthly Average 1947	Monthly Average Jan.-June	July	August	September
Bituminous Lump	47,185	63,277	70,668	72,239	62,583
Bituminous Dust	10,515	13,496	14,706	15,236	14,805
Anthracite Dust	7,025	3,086	5,864	6,447	4,512
Gas*	—	7,857‡	4,456	6,162	6,140
Coke†	—	1,227	1,958	1,561	1,214

* Figures not available before March, 1948.

† October, 1947.

‡ Monthly Average March-June.

sessed in advance of loading at points adjacent to the loading areas in Victoria Harbour as specified above. Such cargo for which duty has been assessed or paid will be tallied into the vessel by the Chinese Maritime Customs.

GOVERNMENT TELECOMMUNICATIONS BRANCH TRANSFERRED TO CABLE & WIRELESS, LTD.

By agreement between the Hong Kong Government and Cable & Wireless, Ltd., the Telecommunications Branch of the General Post Office (with the exception of the Wireless Licence Issuing Section) have been transferred to Cable & Wireless, Ltd. as from the 1st November, 1948.

The general public is affected by the transfer in only one particular, and that will be a change in the location of the accepting office for ship—shore telegrams. This office, as from the 1st November, 1948, will be transferred from the 1st Floor of the General Post Office Building to the Central Telegraph Office of Cable & Wireless, Ltd. on the Ground Floor of Union Building. Ship—shore telegrams will also be accepted at the Cable & Wireless Sub-Office in the Peninsula Hotel, Kowloon.

There will be no change in the arrangements for issuing Wireless Licences and all applications for, and correspondence regarding, such licences should be addressed, as hitherto, to the Postmaster General.

BAUXITE FROM MALAYA

Malaya has considerable deposits of bauxite which, before the war, were exploited by the Japanese for export of the raw material to Japan. Since there is no aluminium industry in Malaya, export markets are now being sought for the mineral, and the information supplied below may be of interest to industrialists.

It is understood that there is at present a stock pile of some 20,000 tons ready for shipment, and one particular mine is estimated to have reserves of 1½ million tons of the mineral; another deposit is estimated to yield between 5 to 10 million tons. The mines are situated close to the sea and loading into ocean-going steamers can be provided from the mining jetties. The condition of sale would be either f.o.b. ocean-going steamer, or on an agreed royalty basis. Typical analyses of the mineral have been given as follows:—

(a) After drying at 140° C.:— Per cent.

Loss on ignition	29.80
Silica (pure) (SiO ₂)	7.05
Iron oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	6.55
Titanium oxide (TiO ₂)	0.35
Alumina (by difference) (Al ₂ O ₃)	56.25

(b) Moisture (loss at 110° C. for 2 hours) 1.01

Results obtained on moisture-free sample:—

	Per cent.
Loss on ignition	28.53
Silica (SiO ₂)	9.17
Ferric oxide (Fe ₂ O ₃)	7.05
Titanium oxide (TiO ₂)	0.74
Alumina (by difference) (Al ₂ O ₃)	54.51

HONGKONG ELECTRIC POWER AND GAS CONSUMPTION

The consumption of electricity this year compared with 1947 has shown increasing figures particularly as regards power which is eloquent proof for the advance in industrial production in the Colony. The increase in power supply to bulk consumers is also a reflection of greatly stepped up activity of our manufacturing industries.

Electricity consumption for the first eight months of 1948, the monthly averages for this year and the increases over 1947 average monthly consumption are shown in the following table:—

	Jan. / August k.w.h.	Monthly average k.w.h.	Increase over 1947 monthly average
Lighting	33,504,258	4,188,032 1/4	26.95%
Power	28,170,884	3,521,360 1/2	182.94%
Bulk Consumers	27,063,453	3,382,931 1/2	44.52%
Traction	5,907,412	738,426 1/2	16.93%
Public lighting	695,786	86,884 3/4	21.16%
Total 8 months	95,341,793		

CONSUMPTION OF ELECTRICITY

(in Kilowatt hours)

	Monthly Average 1947	Total 1948	Monthly Average		July 1948	August 1948
			Jan.-June 1948	Jan.-June 1948		
Lighting	3,298,718.00	24,566,409	4,094,402	4,461,335	4,476,514	
Power	1,244,540.71	2,056,531	3,427,755	3,692,815	3,911,538	
Traction	631,524.50	4,391,936	731,989	744,603	770,873	
Bulk Supply Consumers	2,340,809.42	19,655,142	3,275,857	3,930,796	3,477,515	
Public Lighting	71,710.92	509,838	84,973	93,143	92,805	
Total	7,587,303.55	69,689,856	11,614,976	12,922,692	12,729,245	

GAS CONSUMPTION

The improvement in gas consumption this year over 1947 is reflected in the following percentage figures:—

September 1948 over monthly average 1947: industrial and general gas consumption: up 19.92%; public lighting 60.32%; total consumption: up 22.84%.

Following are statistics for gas consumption of Hongkong:

	Monthly Average 1947	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	Cubic feet	September 1948	
					Jan.-June 1948	Jan.-Aug. 1948
Industrial)	17,033,392	21,526,850	169,528,200	18,694,000		
General)				1,731,600		
Public Lighting	1,328,567	1,758,350	14,598,500	2,129,900		
Total	18,361,959	23,285,200	184,126,700	22,555,500		

WHEAT FLOUR STOCKS OF HONGKONG

For January to May 1948, in long tons.

	Monthly Average 1948	Total				
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.-Mar.	April
Wheat Flour	3,767	480	1,935	3,323	5,738	2,120
						2,300

HONG KONG IMPORT & EXPORT DEPARTMENT REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT COVERING THE FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1947 — MARCH 31, 1948, BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMPORT & EXPORT DEPARTMENT (HON. ERIC HIMSWORTH).

The year (April 1947/March 1948) was one of consolidation after the disruption of the war years. The staff was gradually brought up to pre-war strength although the Department has had to cope with considerably more work than was undertaken in pre-war days.

Assistance to China

The main features of the year have been first the offensive against smugglers using the Colony as a base for smuggling into China, which culminated in the signing of the Sino-British Customs pact in January, 1948. Concluded towards the end of the year, it is expected that this Agreement will, in the years to come, facilitate the prevention of smuggling into China. Throughout the year, however, measures were taken by the Department to eradicate smuggling activities from Hong Kong. The Department has co-operated closely with the Chinese Maritime Customs and relations between the two Departments have been excellent.

Continued Trade Controls

Secondly, it has not been possible, as was hoped a year ago, to dispense with many of the trade controls which the aftermath of war had necessitated. The war-torn areas made a remarkable recovery, but the major points of disequilibrium, such as the shortage of food, of steel and timber and the difficulties which many countries experienced, particularly the sterling area, in achieving a balance between exports and imports, made a continuance of trade controls inevitable. In particular, essential foodstuffs have remained under world allocation, while a wider system of import and export licensing was necessary in order to safeguard the sterling area of which Hong Kong is a part.

More Exchange Controls

A general system of export control was introduced early in 1947 in order to prevent sterling area produce passing through the Colony en route to hard currency areas without surrendering the exchange proceeds to the sterling area pool. Early in 1948, an import licensing system had to be extended to soft currency areas outside the sterling area in order to obtain the exchange proceeds of such sales. At the same time the list of prohibited exports was revised from time to time in order to limit the prohibition to those goods which were in short supply locally.

High Revenue

The other outstanding feature has been the large increase in revenue work. The revenue collected by the Department rose from \$36 millions in the previous year to nearly \$52 millions in the current year, the largest increase

being recorded in the tobacco duties of some \$8 millions.

The high level of prosperity which the Colony had enjoyed in the preceding year was maintained throughout the year under review. This prosperity was reflected in the volume of trade which passed through the Colony and in the amounts of revenue duties which have been collected.

Departmental expenditure was slightly higher than in the previous year as the staff was brought up to pre-war levels.

Trade Situation

The trade boom which Hong Kong has enjoyed since the close of the war in the Far East continued unabated, without however the high profits which had been a feature of the previous year. Demand for many commodities became satisfied, although there was still a shortage of textiles, capital goods and some foodstuffs.

On the other hand some areas such as Japan, French Indo-China, and Indonesia, while still not free of political troubles, were able to improve their foreign trade and Hong Kong, as the major distributing centre in the Far East, has benefited by the better conditions which became manifest in these countries. It would be wrong, however, to state that trade in the Far East has reached its pre-war volume, and only political and financial stability throughout the whole of the Far East can ensure permanent prosperity for Hong Kong's commerce.

Trade with Western Europe is still flagging, but it is to be hoped that, with the advent of the Marshall aid, production in this area will increase, and some of the production will find its way to the Far East where there still exists a ready demand for the manufactured products of Europe.

Trade with China continues to wallow in the doldrums, owing to the unstable political and financial conditions which persist in that country. Exports to China dropped from \$378 millions in the previous year to \$246 millions in the year under review.

Compared with the previous year the total value of imports into Hong Kong increased 53.8% while exports showed a rise of 34.2%.

Revenue Collections

Once again the revenue collected was the highest in the history of the Department. The total net revenue collected was some \$52 millions compared with \$36 millions in the previous year. The main reason for this increase was the higher rates of duty which were only effective for four months in the year 1946-7. There were, however, adequate supplies of most kinds of tobacco, liquor, and toilet preparations available, while the larger number of motor-cars

brought into service increased the demand for hydrocarbon oils.

Tobacco.

The total consumption tobacco of all kinds was 11,769,849 lbs. compared with 8,629,451 lbs. in the previous year, and the total revenue collected from tobacco duties was \$30,085,759 compared with the previous year's total of \$21,418,495. As stated above, some of this increase must be explained by the higher duties prevailing, but there has also been an increase in demand. This has been in no small measure due to the general level of prosperity and the high wages prevailing in the Colony, which permit a good portion of salaries and wages being spent on tobacco.

Owing to the higher duties, there was a sharp increase in the smuggling trade, particularly from Macau where the duties were lower than in Hong Kong. Most of the 2,683,436 cigarettes seized during the year were unmanifested cargoes of cigarettes coming into the Colony from Macau.

There were, in addition, large seizures amounting to 10,913 lbs. made during the year compared with 24,000 lbs. seized in the previous year.

Liquor

The net revenue from liquor during the year was \$10,709,290 compared with \$7½ millions in the previous year. Demand continued at a high level and stocks were more readily available than hitherto. The Colony consumed 1,062,386 gallons of liquor during the year compared with 874,376 in the previous twelve months. The consumption of brandy fell from 55 thousand gallons to 36 thousand gallons, but the demand for whisky increased from 52 thousand gallons to 60 thousand gallons, due to the better supplies which were available from the Empire. Consumption of imported beer rose by almost 200 thousand gallons, since the higher taxes seem to have turned tastes into the less expensive liquors.

Smuggling of liquor showed some increase. French wines were a popular line from French Indo-China, and during the year 430 gallons of European liquor were seized. Chinese wine was smuggled into the Colony in large quantities, but active work on the part of the Department was responsible for seizing 3,745 gallons mainly from Kwangtung. With a larger staff available, it was possible to maintain a continuous offensive against illicit stills operating in the Colony, and during the year 80 stills were seized and destroyed compared with 12 in the previous year.

The continuation of the high return from liquor duties is dependent on the general level of prosperity being maintained in the Colony. Should there be a trade recession, this will be immediately reflected in the returns from liquor duties.

Hydrocarbon Oils.

The duty collected from hydrocarbon oils was \$5,734,790, which was over twice the amount collected during the

previous year. This was due to the phenomenal increase in the number of cars on the road as supplies of vehicles became readily available.

Toilet Preparations and Proprietary Medicines

This tax produced \$3,926,241, about half a million more than in the previous year. During the course of the year, the method of levying the tax was revised and instead of being levied on retail prices which fluctuated from week to week, it was levied as 25% f.o.b. price at port of shipment, or 25% ex factory price for local manufacturers. In addition, proprietary medicines were defined so as to exclude ethical medicines, which are not advertised to the public.

Table Waters

The duties on table waters brought in revenue \$413,891, more than double the previous year's figures. The difficulties in obtaining sufficient bottles and raw materials were successfully surmounted by producers during the year.

Dangerous Drugs

Opium

The movement of dangerous drugs in the Colony showed an increase over the previous year. In 1946, there had been a bumper crop in Yunnan and the seizures made during the early part of the year show most illicit opium coming from that direction. During 1947, there was an outstanding crop in the East River district of Kwangtung,

which moved in on Hong Kong via Swatow and down the North River via Canton. The total seizures amounted to 6,932 taels of raw Chinese opium and 1,240 taels of Indian opium. This represents a large increase in seizures of Chinese opium, but a falling off in Indian opium. It would appear that the latter can no longer compete with the cheaper Chinese product.

The largest seizures were 2,000 taels taken from a plane from Kunming, 700 taels seized on the "Empire Park" from Calcutta, and a further 630 taels from Kunming.

The practice of growing opium poppies in Hong Kong which began during the Japanese occupation has been met with legislation which prohibits the growing of such poppies

Heroin

The heroin traffic throughout the Far East, which had reached menacing proportions before the war, was almost entirely controlled by Japanese. After the defeat of Japan, heroin disappeared from Hong Kong, but in recent months heroin pills have once again made their appearance in the Colony. It is believed that they come from North China, where there are no doubt many persons remaining who have some knowledge of the heroin trade set up by the Japanese.

New Legislation

The following are the chief legislative enactments affecting the Department which were passed during the year.

(i) The Consular Privileges Ordinance 1947, which permits accredited

Consular officials to obtain dutiable commodities free of duty.

(ii) The Importation of Gold (Prohibition) Order 1947, prohibiting the movement of gold in or out of the Colony except under licence.

(iii) Amendment of the licensing fees imposed under the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance which increased such fees by 50%.

(iv) Amendment to the tax on toilet preparations and proprietary medicines, the effect of which was to levy the duty on these commodities at 25% of the f.o.b. price in the port of export or 25% ex-local factory branch. The amendment exempted ethical medicines from the provision of the tax.

(v) The open Export Licence permitting export of goods to the sterling area and China under open licence.

Certificates of Origin

The rapid revival of local industry called forth much larger demands for Certificates of Origin and Imperial Preference Certificates, particularly with regard to textiles and flashlights. 8,197 Certificates of Origin were issued during the year compared with 1,922 in the previous year.

Import Licences

The number of Import Licences issued during the year was 53,378. The largest number of Import Licences was again in respect of imports from the U.S.A., reflecting the large volume of trade between that country and the Far East. The majority of imports from the sterling area are permitted to enter under open licence.

Hongkong's Imports & Exports for the first nine months of 1947 and 1948

(In Thousands of HK\$)

Month	— 1947 —			— 1948 —				
	Imports	Exports	Import excess	Imports	Exports	Import excess		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%		
January	105,406	102,591	2,815	2.74	140,755	113,316	27,439	24.21
February	82,557	70,993	11,564	16.29	130,243	92,286	37,957	41.13
March	113,104	95,795	17,309	18.07	170,562	115,037	55,525	48.27
April	103,545	89,635	13,910	15.52	188,888	138,312	50,576	36.56
May	124,015	99,905	24,110	24.13	176,735	133,028	43,707	32.85
June	130,474	100,472	30,002	29.86	173,787	106,118	67,669	63.77
July	142,562	102,840	39,722	38.63	167,050	135,887	31,163	22.93
August	119,794	72,377	47,417	65.51	153,531	123,696	29,835	24.12
September	133,133	118,244	12,880	12.59	130,150	148,291	Export excess	+18,141
								+13.94

For the first nine months of 1947:—
total imports .. \$ 1,054,593
total exports .. , 852,854

import excess . \$ 201,739 = 23.65%

For the first nine months of 1948:—

total imports .. \$ 1,431,703

total exports .. , 1,105,973

import excess . \$ 325,730 = 29.45%

Trade in September

The trade of Hongkong in September 1948 showed, when compared with August, a further reduction of imports which reached the lowest figure for the year; against August imports were down by 15.23%.

Exports in September were the Import & Export Excess highest for the year, increasing over August by 19.89%. The highest exports were previously attained in April but September exports were 7.22% over the previous record month.

Trade comparisons of September 1948 with the same month of 1947 show that imports this year were 2.24% lower while exports were 25.41% higher.

The trade of Hongkong for the first nine months of 1948 compared with the same period of 1947 shows the following increases:—

Imports .. \$ 377,110,000 = 36.27%

Exports .. , 253,119,000 = 29.68%

The export excess in September amounted to 13.94% (\$18,141,000) against import excesses for the two preceding months of \$29.8 and 31.1 million respectively.

For the first 9 months of 1948 the imports import excess amounted to \$325,730,000 or 29.45% against an import excess in the first 9 months of 1947 of \$201,739,000 or 23.65%.

The highest import value of Hongkong in 1948 was recorded in April, the highest export value in September; the largest import excess in June, and the only export excess in September.

Direction of Hongkong's Trade

For the first 9 months of 1948

Imports into Hongkong

Country	Value (thousands of HK\$)	Percentage of total imports
U.S.A.	286,496	20.01
China	276,374	19.34
U.K.	182,008	12.71
Siam	82,123	5.73
Malaya	64,223	4.49
Macao	60,118	4.19
Japan	56,623	3.95
Australia	40,625	2.84
India	29,717	2.08
Belgium	29,689	2.07
Burma	29,546	2.06
Italy	28,979	2.02
Switzerland	25,357	1.77
Indonesia	24,785	1.73
Sweden	24,101	1.68
Canada	22,791	1.59
Korea	20,415	1.42
Indochina	19,381	1.35
Norway	16,561	1.15
France	13,911	0.98
Holland	13,252	0.93
Philippines	6,453	0.45

Exports from Hongkong

Country	Value (thousands of HK\$)	Percentage of total exports
China	184,829	16.71
Malaya	155,833	14.09
U.S.A.	111,874	10.11
Siam	106,902	9.67
Philippines	102,876	9.30
Macao	89,843	8.12
U.K.	54,637	4.94
Indonesia	53,490	4.84
Japan	33,425	3.02
Korea	30,007	2.72
India	19,377	1.75
Indochina	15,441	1.39
Australia	12,350	1.12
Burma	8,933	0.81
Switzerland	7,315	0.66
France	7,224	0.66
Belgium	6,706	0.61
Canada	5,292	0.47
Holland	4,256	0.38
Italy	3,197	0.29
Sweden	2,866	0.25
Norway	2,046	0.18

British Empire share in Hongkong's trade: imports 26.35%; exports 26.14%.

Exports to the USSR valued \$11,958,000 or 1.08%; most shipments were not originating locally but were effected by Chinese official agencies from whom the local trade office of the USSR took delivery. Imports from the USSR valued \$431,000.

Trade with Far Eastern countries, other than China, including Malaya, Burma, Siam, Indonesia, Indochina, Philippines, Japan and Korea, accounted for 21.18% of total imports of Hongkong, and 45.84% of total exports from the Colony.

HONGKONG TRADE RETURNS FOR SEPTEMBER

(By a Trade Analyst)

The trade figures for September show some interesting facts. Imports at \$132 m. were lower than the previous month's figures by \$21 m. Exports at \$148 m. were \$25 m. in excess of the previous month. It is believed that this is the first time in the history of the Colony when exports have exceeded imports and have shown a favourable balance on trading account of \$16 m.

This remarkable state of affairs is due to three factors.

First, the over-bought position of the Colony which was first manifest in the spring of this year, is now being reflected in the trade figures. The demand for supplies has fallen off and previous outstanding deliveries have been completed.

Secondly, holders of excess stock have reduced prices, in some cases to the lowest cost, in a desperate attempt to get rid of stock and to achieve a liquid cash position.

Thirdly, there is no doubt that the strike on the American West Coast which has cut off one source of supply has induced customers in the Far East to buy ex-Hong Kong stock, and this has provided facility for some Hong Kong merchants to liquidate their surpluses.

Trade with the Empire

The major fall in imports was from the British Empire. Imports from the United Kingdom fell by no less than \$18 m., as less tobacco (\$3 1/4 m.), textiles (\$2 m.), yarn and iron and steel (\$1 1/2 m.), machinery and electrical apparatus (\$2 m. each) were brought into the Colony.

Exports of vegetable roots to the United Kingdom increased by \$1 m. Imports from Australia also showed a substantial reduction of \$7 m. Meat, dairy products and manufactured cereals all fell by \$1 m.

On the other hand, imports from India increased by \$4 m. Raw textiles and coal were up by \$1 1/2 m. each and made-up textiles increased by \$1 m. Exports of yarn to Pakistan increased by \$1 1/2 m., and exports of manufactures of base metals to India were also up by \$1 m.

Trade with Continental Europe

Imports from Europe showed slight reductions. Imports from Belgium were down by \$2 m., mainly fertilisers and steel products.

Imports from France fell away by \$1 m., mainly liquor and paper.

Imports from Holland and Italy showed slight reductions in the textile field.

Imports of paper from Finland dropped \$3/4 m., and manufactured articles from Switzerland \$1 m.

Exports to Europe generally showed slight advances.

Trade with China

Trade with China, during the first full month of the new currency, was fairly stable. Imports from North China fell by \$5 m., mainly cotton yarn \$3 1/2 m., and textile fabrics \$2 m., probably due to the stringent economic price control which is being maintained in Shanghai. Exports to North China, however, increased by \$3 m.; while petroleum products decreased by \$2 m., made-up textile articles increased by \$2 1/2 m., and dyes by \$1 m.

Imports from Middle China dropped by \$1/2 m., mainly sugar, but exports on balance increased by \$1/2 m., although the export of fertilisers was down by \$2 m., and rubber manufacturers by \$1 m.

Imports from South China showed a welcome increase of \$3 m.; although imports of textile fabrics were down by \$1 m., vegetable oils and wolfram were up by \$1 1/2 m. each. Exports to South China showed an increase of no less than \$5 1/2 m., mainly fertilisers \$1 1/4 m., chemicals \$1 m., and steel products \$1 m.

Imports from Macau declined by \$1 1/2 m., mainly oilseeds and textiles but exports to the Portuguese Colony increased by \$7 m., the chief increases being in petroleum products \$1 1/2 m., and paper \$1 m.

Trade with Japan and Korea

Trade with Japan showed some slackening off as SCAP instituted a more stringent purchasing policy. Since the Japanese account must be kept in equilibrium, if SCAP does not buy from Hong Kong then Hong Kong cannot buy from SCAP.

Raw textiles decreased by \$1 1/2 m., and textile fabrics by \$3/4 m. Exports to Japan were down \$6 1/2 m., of which oilseeds accounted for \$6 1/4 m.

Trade with Korea, on the other hand, is on the up-grade. This account too must be kept in balance but the generous purchasing policy by the Korean Government has meant that Hong Kong has greater opportunities to take Korean exports.

Imports from Korea were up \$4 1/2 m. of which vegetable foods accounted for \$2 1/2 m., and fertilisers \$3/4 m. Exports to Korea increased by \$3 1/4 m., mainly yarn and paper \$1 m. each, and chemicals \$3/4 m.

Trade with Indochina, Siam, Indonesia and the Philippines

The large increase in imports from French Indochina of \$6 m., was due

THE TRADE OF HONGKONG FOR SEPTEMBER AND FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 1948

— BY COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN & DESTINATION —

Imports of merchandise into the Colony of Hongkong during the month of September, 1948 amounted to a declared value of \$130,150,021 as compared with \$133,132,899 in the month of September, 1947. The figures include Government sponsored cargoes. Exports of merchandise totalled a declared value of \$148,290,829 as compared with \$118,244,684.

Imports during the first nine months of 1948 amounted to a declared value of \$1,431,703,752 as compared with \$1,054,593,299 in the first nine months of 1947. Exports totalled \$1,105,973,499 as compared with \$852,854,219.

	— For the months of September —				— For the first nine months —			
	IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO		IMPORTS FROM		EXPORTS TO	
	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948	1947	1948
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom	14,288,109	15,413,620	4,650,568	7,700,447	113,104,021	182,008,368	28,322,468	54,637,078
Australia	6,320,325	811,880	1,169,712	2,573,308	37,598,625	40,624,929	6,693,413	12,350,087
Canada	1,545,712	1,793,950	341,038	901,901	14,125,291	22,791,368	2,052,781	5,292,136
Ceylon	48,476	44,022	497,975	632,430	1,186,049	956,409	4,024,895	4,407,274
East Africa	109,346	37,756	135,828	1,086,013	1,020,214	1,279,505	787,361	7,144,388
India	3,056,829	7,581,824	2,445,135	4,567,559	36,413,947	29,717,029	19,092,182	19,377,670
Malaya (British)	9,816,699	3,246,410	14,287,247	17,623,729	68,697,828	64,223,258	165,653,999	155,833,699
New Zealand	74,255	—	439,130	193,067	216,482	308,983	1,654,396	1,062,177
North Borneo	771,707	181,182	1,073,356	865,281	4,887,209	7,550,765	5,023,624	4,902,719
South Africa	885,609	129,627	1,906,152	822,510	7,509,968	7,566,383	11,458,797	5,279,181
West Africa	—	525	235,691	423,487	—	525	1,090,425	2,502,503
West Indies	584	—	42,600	1,252,682	6,868	7,761	297,025	8,107,429
Br. Empire, other	1,854,534	63,734	1,156,065	988,220	8,694,376	20,186,365	5,634,381	8,120,045
Belgium	4,078,966	571,462	3,023,340	666,145	34,761,570	29,689,525	9,219,250	6,706,876
Burma	2,505,910	202,260	1,053,408	524,349	15,616,120	29,546,746	5,232,101	8,933,404
China, North	4,376,818	3,697,579	8,743,753	14,360,352	32,491,373	71,314,966	33,906,899	63,649,588
" Middle	2,445,619	2,130,524	2,231,399	6,009,968	25,518,202	29,137,576	35,118,228	44,558,074
" South	27,574,100	21,949,456	11,445,455	11,571,700	217,795,349	176,421,576	144,869,163	76,621,935
Cuba	—	—	61,543	99,949	6,480	71,470	838,312	1,167,463
Central America	25,046	192,507	209,438	314,876	331,907	877,234	680,518	2,490,570
Denmark	99,118	186,672	1,975	116,681	646,167	1,833,627	910,203	644,405
Egypt	31,369	—	384,285	214,639	288,492	5,796,301	5,233,609	3,218,242
France	1,148,755	1,099,083	7,946,355	578,125	9,795,138	13,910,910	16,408,678	7,224,475
French Indochina	1,294,532	6,427,456	1,713,152	1,588,715	15,301,211	19,381,633	13,827,982	15,441,173
Germany	—	302,117	739,200	40,500	—	2,969,303	958,625	3,546,884
Holland	1,378,111	1,149,336	4,797,642	162,193	8,291,438	13,252,403	17,396,681	4,256,350
Italy	561,594	3,790,411	2,362,363	706,802	9,012,155	28,979,534	12,001,795	3,197,729
Japan	4,762,515	3,779,889	1,667,546	3,719,299	20,358,738	56,623,852	3,672,924	33,425,408
Korea	—	5,895,386	—	7,568,209	—	20,415,248	—	30,007,226
Macao	4,399,171	5,324,323	9,184,993	12,502,632	50,958,107	60,118,396	43,084,558	89,843,873
Norway	1,740,887	1,720,581	158,547	559,498	13,649,747	16,561,109	2,374,905	2,046,545
Neth. East Indies	1,104,021	3,594,571	5,580,632	4,912,494	9,103,825	24,785,866	24,503,381	53,490,281
Philippines	1,141,896	560,062	6,831,520	10,306,796	11,710,504	6,453,533	38,081,316	102,876,559
Portugal	410	46,413	—	—	621,410	564,524	99,776	22,580
Siam	5,143,072	3,405,257	6,601,130	15,648,233	39,143,981	82,123,122	61,820,595	106,901,925
South America	529,963	—	78,145	757,652	880,119	1,539,637	1,336,086	4,040,989
Spain	12,338	86,747	450	—	149,550	1,209,823	1,214,654	—
Sweden	2,387,695	1,743,655	280,670	198,159	4,969,489	24,101,143	5,621,983	2,866,492
Switzerland	1,095,180	2,077,842	—	191,301	11,753,325	25,357,740	206,907	7,315,451
U.S.A.	23,672,735	25,468,355	11,407,104	10,042,765	215,207,516	286,495,945	100,351,577	111,874,703
U.S.S.R.	876,360	—	18,992	2,133,938	1,646,247	431,680	4,822,454	11,958,614
Others	1,993,935	5,443,527	3,341,251	3,134,225	11,124,261	25,517,682	17,274,712	18,629,299
TOTAL	133,132,899	130,150,021	118,244,684	148,290,829	1,054,593,299	1,431,703,752	852,854,219	1,105,973,499
Total British Empire	41,278,695	29,304,530	29,433,905	39,680,634	309,076,998	377,221,648	257,018,448	289,016,386
Total Foreign	91,854,204	100,845,491	88,810,779	108,610,195	745,516,301	1,054,482,104	595,835,771	816,957,113

to Government purchases of rice from that country.

Exports to Siam showed a substantial rise of \$8 m.; yarn, textile fabrics, and made-up textiles increased by \$2 m. each, and manufactures of base metals by \$3/4 m.

Imports from Indonesia increased by \$2 m. mainly petroleum products and exports of textiles dropped by \$1 m.

Exports to the Philippines improved by \$1 1/2 m., made-up textiles increased by \$3 1/2 m., but there was a slight fall in manufactured articles and textile fabrics.

Trade with USA

Imports from U.S.A. showed some significant changes although over-all

imports dropped by \$3 1/4 m. Imports of tobacco fell by \$3 m., and of steel by \$1 1/2 m. Textiles, dyes, and food-stuffs were lower. Exports to U.S.A. were down \$3 1/2 m. as fewer manufactured goods, non-ferrous base metals, rubber manufactures and textiles were sent across the Pacific.

Exports of wolfram to U.S.S.R. increased by \$2 m.

HONGKONG'S TRADE BY COMMODITY GROUPS

— TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS BY CHAPTERS —

—For September and for the first nine months of 1948—

Articles	—For the month of September—		—For the first nine months—		—For the month of September—		—For the first nine months—	
	Imports \$	Exports \$	Imports \$	Exports \$	Imports \$	Exports \$	Imports \$	Exports \$
Live animals, chiefly for food	3,710,486	—	26,174,875	23,042	Textile fabrics and small wares	11,037,227	18,813,062	116,463,418
Meat & preparations thereof	219,661	651,433	3,205,675	6,718,079	Special & technical textile articles	596,199	263,890	4,150,520
Dairy products, eggs and honey	2,365,431	1,998,419	22,831,688	21,715,742	Clothing & underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	999,383	4,760,915	14,144,372
Fishery products, for food	2,433,008	1,462,865	28,030,320	12,096,825	Clothing of leather & fur	15,157	4,860	130,568
Cereals	7,272,684	20,838	95,565,803	8,105,648	Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	132,174	630,296	1,627,650
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	453,144	1,304,230	27,423,287	12,233,816	Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	2,593,526	13,943,990	11,766,910
Fruits & nuts, except oil-nuts	1,824,233	1,887,147	21,459,199	18,722,880	Products for heating, lighting & power, lubricants & related products	12,107,918	5,710,198	90,865,909
Vegetables, roots & tubers, chiefly used for human food & their preparations, n.e.s.	5,226,925	6,284,901	36,023,033	49,140,085	Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	1,199,203	502,758	11,753,869
Sugar & sugar confectionery	3,072,897	6,699,962	36,998,012	13,983,135	Pottery & other clay products	455,398	678,558	6,625,388
Coffee, tea, cocoa & preparations thereof; spices	478,104	968,429	10,270,824	9,545,512	Glass and glassware	279,324	867,184	7,338,928
Beverages & vinegars	561,000	788,533	10,208,330	5,760,698	Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	332,429	178,019	2,896,511
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	1,52,562	124,160	732,504	404,099	Precious metals & precious stones, pearls & precious made of these materials	541,438	343,638	3,313,004
Tobacco	2,103,476	1,532,494	33,354,683	14,214,991	Ores, slag, cinder	2,280,272	2,372,115	13,481,824
Oil-seeds, nuts & kernels	926,629	1,237,569	22,700,022	18,854,723	Iron and steel	2,148,615	3,628,374	40,734,412
Animal & vegetable oils, fats, greases & waxes & their manufacturers, n.e.s.	6,798,480	8,659,950	85,680,701	92,714,907	Non-ferrous base metals	2,406,453	2,940,114	27,789,903
Chemical elements & compounds; pharmaceutical products	5,047,509	6,058,226	69,176,390	39,389,332	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	2,883,623	7,277,911	31,341,807
Dyeing, tanning & clothing substances (not including crude materials)	2,510,905	3,989,810	56,710,793	28,212,536	Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	3,248,894	503,564	38,992,397
Essential oils, perfumery cosmetics, soaps & related products	787,852	1,087,717	9,157,554	10,224,951	Electrical machinery, apparatus & appliances	1,117,700	1,467,842	18,551,970
Fertilizers	7,565,181	3,305,037	14,496,189	13,267,041	Vehicles & transport equipment, n.e.s.	1,552,876	1,642,546	24,791,649
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	1,356,543	3,078,887	24,259,644	22,739,891	Miscellaneous crude or similarly prepared products, n.e.s.	3,537,135	6,391,082	14,331,703,752
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	2,785,602	777,415	27,644,577	5,551,903	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	6,505,775	7,527,314	201,031
Pulp, paper & cardboard & manufactures thereof	5,500,237	7,276,444	80,122,248	46,304,604	Total Merchandise	130,150,021	148,290,829	1,105,973,499
Hides & skins & leather	713,936	738,967	10,111,763	10,885,270	Gold and specie	—	886,168	20,001,194
Manufactures of leather, not including articles of clothing	19,293	377,799	285,641	3,078,711	Grand Total	130,150,021	149,176,987	1,431,904,783
Furs, not made up	70,000	95,171	674,014	1,642,169			1,125,974,683	
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	5,816,860	5,931,275	28,935,896	31,858,910				

HONGKONG'S TRADING PARTNERS

Total Values of Imports & Exports; Under Chapters; By Countries;
for the Month of September, 1948

UNITED KINGDOM

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	47,280	—
Dairy products, eggs and honey	1,219	—
Fishery products, for food	8,775	—
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	79,402	—
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	2,328	47,036
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	188	1,137,710
Sugar and sugar confectionery	1,013,076	—
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	25,714	50,682
Beverages and vinegars	198,627	—
Tobacco	985,112	—
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	5,333,730
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	903,698	756
Dyeing, tanning and colouring sub- stances (not including crude materials)	505,530	—
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	107,043	1,608
Fertilizers	577,992	—
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	83,031	—
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof Pulp, paper and cardboard & manu- factures thereof	21,966	480
Hides and skins and leather	174,682	—
Manufactures of leather not includ- ing articles of clothing	51,191	229,722
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	1,337	—
Yarns and thread	759,312	1,318
Textile fabrics and small wares	1,251,629	—
Special and technical textile articles Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	3,885,897	15,355
Clothing of leather and fur	162,668	—
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	274,829	—
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related prod- ucts	15,075	—
Non-metallic minerals, crude or sim- ply prepared, n.e.s.	48,413	1,228
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	114,484	—
Iron and steel	21,075	48,00
Non-ferrous base metals	43,645	—
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s. Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	33,731	7,562
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	88,044	—
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	129,232	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	565,434	120,345
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	159,807	33,600
Manufactures of non-metallic miner- als, n.e.s.	950,824	13,230
Iron and steel	549,770	1,000
Non-ferrous base metals	567,749	1,100
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	775,280	12,000
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	1,837	638,410
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	216,414	5,575
Grand Total	15,413,620	7,700,447

AUSTRALIA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Live animals, chiefly for food	1,300	—
Meat and preparations thereof	54,701	1,201
Dairy products, eggs and honey	159,058	1,034
Fishery products, for food	—	7,958
Cereals	51,958	—
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	29,550	2,516
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	98,240	5,475
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	12,172	20,310
Sugar and sugar confectionery	—	478
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	6,800	23,442
Beverages and vinegars	4,476	18,607
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	386
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	820,624
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	24,477	35,432
Dyeing, tanning and colouring sub- stances (not including crude materials)	—	10,852
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	29,280	1,735
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	7,830
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof Pulp, paper and cardboard & manu- factures thereof	—	47,680
Hides and skins and leather	—	19,264
Manufactures of leather not includ- ing articles of clothing	10,344	—
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	—	816
Yarns and thread	249,347	—
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	47,715
Special & technical textile articles	24,336	630,537
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	3,050
Clothing of leather and fur	—	104,049
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	4,860
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related prod- ucts	—	23,586
Non-metallic minerals, crude or sim- ply prepared, n.e.s.	—	635
Pottery and other clay products	—	1,614
Glass and glassware	5,386	4,529
Ores, slag, cinder	942	—
Iron and steel	35,003	—
Non-ferrous base metals	3,652	—
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	,117	41,139
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	47,331	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	6,741	242
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	292,019
Total	811,880	2,573,308

CANADA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	500	—
Dairy products, eggs and honey	17,675	—
Fishery products, for food	43,240	67,166
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	20,000	—
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	195	29,508
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	104,742
Sugar and sugar confectionery	228	1,015
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	23,901
Beverages and vinegars	50,976	155
Tobacco	—	2,010
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	2,685
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	5,442
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	112,804	8,736
Dyeing, tanning and colouring sub- stances (not including crude materials)	13,888	225
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	11,998
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	877,002	17,581
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manu- factures thereof	114,000	3,439
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	64,882
Special and technical textile articles	10,228	695
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	744	—
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	1,666
Pottery and other clay products	—	20,418
Manufactures of non-metallic miner- als, n.e.s.	8,550	—
Precious metals & precious stones, pearls & articles made of these materials	600	—
Iron and steel	173,100	400,000
Non-ferrous base metals	22,218	1,070
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	4,195	—
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	22,382	—
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	118,220	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	—	55,328
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	182,705	79,239
Total	1,793,950	901,901

CEYLON

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	26,396	—
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	163,998
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	11,061	—
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	39,584
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps & related products	6,565	—
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	577
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	222
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	5,300
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	181,825
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	5,000
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	7,280

Pottery & other clay products	—	631
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	178,538
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	—	69,303
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	7,293
Total	44,022	682,430

EAST AFRICA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	1,475
Dyeing, tanning and colouring sub- stances (not including crude materials)	—	13,161
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	3,314
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	727,750
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	93,538
Pottery and other clay products	—	15,419
Glass and glassware	—	11,593
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s. Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	165,277
Manufactures of non-metallic miner- als, n.e.s.	37,756	—
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	51,916
Total	37,756	1,086,013

INDIA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Fishery products, for food	45,058	—
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	59,100	—
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	35,108
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	12,506
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	110,344	65,772
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	32,455
Dyeing, tanning and colouring sub- stances (not including crude materials)	20,913	—
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	14,419	1,736
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	13,300	7,800
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manu- factures thereof	—	8,926
Hides and skins and leather	12,208	—
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	3,673,491	37,441
Yarns and thread	—	1,572,382
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	77,688
Special and technical textile articles	2,546	10,841
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	14,147
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	1,435,691	10,500
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related pro- ducts	2,174,161	—
Pottery and other clay products	—	14,028
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	—	4,480
Non-ferrous base metals	—	279,021
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s. Machinery, apparatus & appliances n.e.s. other than electrical	—	1,242,396
Total	—	1,200

Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	202,698
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	15,277	530,268
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	5,316	405,666
Total	7,581,824	4,567,559

MALAYA (BRITISH)

Articles	Imports	Exports
	\$	\$
Meat and preparations thereof	—	210,481
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	590,452
Fishery products, for food	207,969	421,417
Cereals	3,280	3,188
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	20,400	39,561
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	20,430	622,818
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	59,263	1,325,783
Sugar and sugar confectionery	2,550	15,329
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	218,022	428,832
Beverages and vinegars	24,000	101,559
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	—	121,080
Tobacco	—	239,456
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	45,840	26,399
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	24,430	304,437
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	47,519	470,656
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	2,380	371,337
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	306,174	323,354
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	355,680	8,500
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	243,664	65,719
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	901,983
Hides and skins and leather	5,800	26,900
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	285,343
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	1,214	32,000
Yarns and thread	—	91,065
Textile fabrics and small wares	4,500	4,004,148
Special and technical textile articles	185,931	75,596
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	9,000	1,740,555
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	18,000	41,662
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	576,200	498,909
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	95,842	1,780
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	—	1,930
Pottery and other clay products	—	41,288
Glass and glassware	—	148,825
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	—	9,453
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	349,260	57,424
Iron and steel	81,073	2,324
Non-ferrous base metals	27,667	—
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	25,800	1,148,495
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	11,500	8,260
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	15,527	49,701
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	94,362	3,390
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	143,929	527,211
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	19,204	2,235,129
Total	3,246,410	17,623,729

NEW ZEALAND

Articles	Imports	Exports
	\$	\$
Fishery products, for food	—	5,835
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	1,714
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	4,789
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	10,942
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	1,748
Beverages and vinegars	—	2,093
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	117,864
Chemical elements & compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	944
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	104
Textile fabrics & small wares	—	5,040
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	3,668
Pottery and other clay products	—	877
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	27,448
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	9,319
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	682
Total	—	193,067
NORTH BORNEO		
Articles	Imports	Exports
	\$	\$
Meat and preparations thereof	—	1,564
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	5,840
Fishery products, for food	31,575	2,068
Cereals	—	322
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	9,157
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	19,261	29,385
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	8,300	45,076
Sugar and sugar confectionery	—	37,430
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	8,369
Beverages and vinegars	—	69,041
Tobacco	—	163,148
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	3,647
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	5,479
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	3,552
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	2,381
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	15,732
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	9,060	740
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	93,175	6,135
Hides and skins and leather	—	32,044
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	10,936	—
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	—	39,208
Yarns and thread	—	210
Textile fabrics and small wares	8,800	125,251
Special & technical textile articles	—	7,468
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	30,999
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	57,056
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	39,019
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	999

Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	—	15,090	Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	2,875
Pottery and other clay products	—	7,857	Textile fabrics and small wares	—	160,389
Glass and glassware	—	3,543	Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	101,343
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	—	18	Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	17,469
Iron and steel	—	5,007	Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	7,800
Non-ferrous base metals	—	1,341	Glass and glassware	—	6,363
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	30,180	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	106,492
Machinery, apparatus & appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	—	1,655	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	7,516
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	3,314	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	13,240
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	75	18,856	Total	525	423,487
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	37,069			
Total	181,182	865,281			

SOUTH AFRICA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	224
Fishery products, for food	—	2,142
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	1,628
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	2,321
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	35,204
Sugar and sugar confectionery	—	1,485
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	2,344	1,445
Beverages and vinegars	—	59
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	11,693
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	7,290
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	66,728	25,543
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	33,535	—
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	27,020	14,235
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	—	157,291
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	6,106
Special and technical textile articles	—	161,213
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	556
Footwear, boots, shoes & slippers	—	3,047
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	90
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	6,846
Pottery and other clay products	—	806
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	—	77,027
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	72
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	31,955
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	274,232
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	129,627
Total	822,510	

WEST AFRICA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	525	—

WEST INDIES

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	—	310
Fishery products, for food	—	7,991
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	1,903
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	3,785
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	12,201
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	3,575
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	127
Animal & vegetable oils, fats, greases & waxes & their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	97
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	12,485
Dyeing, tanning & colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	100
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	4,950
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	929
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	1,890
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	490,280
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	385,282
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	66,635
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	290
Pottery and other clay products	—	79
Glass and glassware	—	1,442
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	94,208
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	—	7,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	21,230
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	663
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	135,230
Total	—	1,252,682

BRITISH EMPIRE, OTHER

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	—	117
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	182
Fishery products, for food	52,982	3,943
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	2,390
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	1,644
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	16,262
Sugar and sugar confectionery	—	5,200
Beverages and vinegars	—	3,438

Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	40,423	Tobacco	—	480
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	1,282	Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	46,800
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	8,113	Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	13,786
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	4,416	Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	7,596
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	10,752	516	Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	36,228
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	6,996	Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	627
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	1,981	Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	9,270
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	9,482	Yarns and thread	—	153,414
Yarns and thread	—	5,760	Special and technical textile articles	—	2,200
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	376,914	Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials ..	—	68,700
Special & technical textile articles	—	221	Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	15,270
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials ..	—	166,208	Glass & glassware	—	6,710
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	79,797	Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	—	660
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	19,640	Iron and steel	—	9,600
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	1,750	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	104,421
Pottery and other clay products	—	13,695	Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	—	10,500
Glass and glassware	—	2,093	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	17,040
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	117,652	Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	144,000
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	3,954	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	13,780
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	13,381	Total	202,260	524,349
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	74,236			
Total	63,734	988,220			

CHINA, NORTH

BELGIUM

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Vegetables, roots & tubers, chiefly used for human food & their preparations, n.e.s.	—	1,200
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	5,200
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	503,430
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	8,302	—
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	42,000	3,850
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	2,500
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	101,355
Pottery & other clay products	—	346
Glass and glassware	31,464	—
Iron and steel	358,446	—
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	129,304	3,200
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	4,200
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	34,564
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	1,946	6,300
Total	571,462	606,145

BURMA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	6,400
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	57,600	1,500
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	27

Articles

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Dairy products, eggs and honey	7,629	360
Fishery products, for food	23,210	—
Cereals	2,280	—
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	4,500	—
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	238,827	—
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	376,508	6,000
Sugar and sugar confectionery	76,141	63
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	2,914	—
Beverages and vinegars	2,100	147,781
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	35,688	—
Tobacco	—	9,031
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	42,350	—
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	159,990	186,219
Chemical elements and compounds: pharmaceutical products	23,500	413,960
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	189,153	1,325,185
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	11,053	136
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	740	403,846
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	1,840	10,634
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	12,550	223,152
Hides and skins and leather	21,150	—
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	600	—
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	7,500	3,930,818
Yarns and thread	128,535	3,780
Textile fabrics and small wares	1,350,372	27,363
Special and technical textile articles	—	44,551
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials ..	66,367	2,305
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	3,200	—

Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	75,438	6,094,498	Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	18	15,716
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	390,401	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	30,381
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	215,000	9,158	Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	36,321
Pottery and other clay products	2,924	—	Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	32,375	51,352
Glass and glassware	5,365	—	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	13,845	36,986
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	—	38,593	Total CHINA, SOUTH	2,130,524	6,009,968
Iron and steel	205	482,601	Articles CHINA, SOUTH	Imports \$	Exports \$
Non-ferrous base metals	—	83,885	Live animals, chiefly for food	3,451,016	—
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	163,402	55,006	Meat and preparations thereof	31,080	—
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	29,600	26,451	Dairy products, eggs and honey	1,224,107	74,118
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	7,846	57,703	Fishery products, for food	166,919	1,050
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	38,020	Cereals	7,368	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	300,168	117,548	Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	64,365	2,466
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	109,534	231,304	Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	337,530	—
Total CHINA, MIDDLE	3,697,579	14,360,352	Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	908,903	9,129
Articles CHINA, MIDDLE	Imports \$	Exports \$	Sugar and sugar confectionery	16,699	—
Live animals, chiefly for food	200	—	Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	125,599	1,486
Meat and preparations thereof	7,600	—	Beverages and vinegars	4,506	2,764
Dairy products, eggs and honey	162,317	117,788	Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	3,557	—
Fishery products, for food	39,773	—	Tobacco	—	66,585
Cereals	840	—	Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	54,734	—
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	3,972	Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	5,020,495	40,633
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	195,291	—	Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	58,860	1,571,511
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	85,984	5,400	Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	1,025	563,021
Sugar and sugar confectionery	1,211,254	—	Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	29,492	8,668
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	56,690	3,108	Fertilizers	713	1,882,817
Beverages and vinegars	1,400	371	Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	650	738,465
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	8,708	1,850	Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	818,452	158,619
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	57,324	Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	158,495	859,026
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	21,120	292,030	Hides and skins and leather	264,373	19,458
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	881,408	Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	335,444	266,310
Fertilizers	—	260,000	Yarns and thread	5,175	—
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	65,876	Textile fabrics and small wares	2,323,580	28,890
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	6,708	2,395	Special and technical textile articles	21,555	6,284
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	15,430	1,208,199	Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	5,000	350
Hides and skins and leather	578	8,080	Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	2,126	—
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	29,970	131,570	Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	105,066	51,314
Yarns and thread	—	155,776	Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	2,097,213
Textile fabrics and small wares	153,984	1,377,690	Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	196,205	134,276
Special and technical textile articles	11,200	23,250	Pottery and other clay products	185,140	10,755
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	17,000	39,437	Glass and glassware	4,430	51,754
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	9,400	—	Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	221	12,389
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	616,624	Ores, slag, cinder	2,049,080	—
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	—	13,140	Iron and steel	—	1,289,977
Pottery and other clay products	43,639	—	Non-ferrous base metals	1,581,083	238,799
Glass and glassware	—	13,903	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	39,532	347,682
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	—	65,935	Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	3,201	150,480
Iron and steel	3,700	383,326	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	9,826	264,494
Non-ferrous base metals	—	35,825	Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	119,898
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	800	74,935	Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	1,319,826	342,632

Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	993,684	157,597
Total	21,949,456	11,571,700

CUBA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat & preparations thereof	—	1,331
Fishery products, for food	—	4,155
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	1,565
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	3,668
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	19,528
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof, n.e.s.	—	2,419
Beverages and vinegars	—	2,563
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	499
Dyeing, tanning & colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	6,004
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	839
Pulp, paper, and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	916
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	16,740
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	2,677
Footwear, boots shoes & slippers	—	1,152
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	2,528
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	131
Pottery and other clay products	—	5,579
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	4,720
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	18,895
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	4,040
Total	—	99,949

CENTRAL AMERICA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	—	4,754
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	1,440
Fishery products, for food	48,507	14,352
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	4,724
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	13,150
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	28,620
Sugar and sugar confectionery	144,000	—
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	5,185
Beverages and vinegars	—	147
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	168
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	221
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	528
Dyeing, tanning & colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	32
Rubber & manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	580
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	32,141
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	505
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	2,041
Yarns and thread	—	2,015
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	99,791
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	12,966

Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	5,608
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	4,840
Pottery and other clay products	—	14,555
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	—	52
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	12,615
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	2,740
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	27,636
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	23,470
Total	192,507	314,876

DENMARK

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	51,819	—
Dairy products, eggs and honey	7,264	—
Beverages and vinegars	101,607	—
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	552	—
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	12,000	—
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	9,900	—
Pottery and other clay products	880	—
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	1,750	—
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	900	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	116,681
Total	186,672	116,681

EGYPT

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Coffee, tea, cocoa & preparations thereof, spices	—	3,150
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	664
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	26,800
Essential oils, perfume, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	35,034
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	200
Yarns and thread	—	31,200
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	4,700
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	12,576
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	17,628
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	232
Pottery and other clay products	—	10,120
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	17,392
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	2,746
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	25,063
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	27,134
Total	—	214,639

FRANCE

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	42
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	60,138

Beverages and vinegars	58,681	—	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	9,662
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	10,130	Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	7,604
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	72,125	15,609	Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	261,926	330,329
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	252,650	—	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	1,650	110,068
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	63,173	1,115	Total	6,427,456	1,568,715
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	1,064			
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	75,880	—			
Hides and skins and leather	—	135,159			
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	—	276,870			
Textile fabrics and small wares	127,805	100	GERMANY		
Footwear, boots, shoes & slippers	—	11,310	Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Glass and glassware	11,770	—	Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	40,500
Iron and steel	414,350	—	Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	30,524	—
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	4,000	—	Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	26,359	—
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	4,060	—	Textile fabrics and small wares	93,648	—
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	2,200	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	106,026	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	61,883	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	45,560	—
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	14,589	2,505	Total	302,117	40,500
Total	1,099,083	578,125			

FRENCH INDO CHINA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$	Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	—	280	Meat and preparations thereof	22,589	—
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	1,300	Dairy products, eggs and honey	169,984	—
Fishery products, for food	—	16,070	Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	1,100
Cereals	5,640,560	440	Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	1,564
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	29,178	Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	172
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	60,190	95,477	Sugar and sugar confectionery	2,892	—
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	—	Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	2,600	1,300
Sugar and sugar confectionery	181,024	257,452	Tobacco	—	24
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	10,850	Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	1,200
Beverages and vinegars	—	60,298	Animal & vegetable oils, fats, greases & waxes & their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	4,725
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	—	145	Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	44,602	—
Tobacco	—	279	Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	7,517	—
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	20,000	86,500	Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	56,265	30
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	20,493	Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	135,239	—
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	21,200	Hides and skins and leather	—	38,619
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	73,506	22,319	Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	52,000	—
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	925	Yarns and thread	291,806	—
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	49,993	Textile fabrics and small wares	200,699	—
Hides and skins and leather	63,600	—	Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	800
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	—	22,582	Pottery and other clay products	1,048	—
Yarns and thread	—	203,000	Non-ferrous base metals	—	35,280
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	87,500	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	68,828	7,740
Special and technical textile articles	—	5,906	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	74,444	—
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	500	Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	16,785	—
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	888	Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	11,308	32,973
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	44,000	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	730	36,666
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	125,000	—	Total	1,149,336	162,193
Iron and steel	—	22,700			
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	6,881			
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	—	43,896			

ITALY

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$			
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	507,366	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	301,023	18,080
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	8,700	—	Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	405,951	12,863
Essential oils, perfume, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	450	Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	7,383	2,390
Hides and skins and leather	—	75,130	Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	239,352
Yarns and thread	2,808,437	—	Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	176,962
Textile fabrics and small wares	730,555	12,110	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	61,074	1,951
Special & technical textile articles	10,200	—	Total	3,779,889	3,719,299
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	2,000	—			
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	6,406	—			
Pottery and other clay products	275	—			
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	24,316	—			
Iron and steel	152,800	—			
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	300	—			
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	6,550			
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	99,276			
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	46,428	5,920			
Total	3,790,411	706,802			

JAPAN

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$			
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	339	Fishery products, for food	602,547	11,505
Fishery products, for food	298,435	—	Cereals	1,298	—
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	81,058	508,240	Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	81,848	—
Beverages and vinegars	—	54,799	Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	3,182
Tobacco	—	1,589	Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	2,506,672	1,200
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	930,315	Beverages and vinegars	144	840
Animal & vegetable oils, fats, greases & waxes & their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	215,400	Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	67,320	12,984
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	149,883	293,129	Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	682,672	16,268
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	68,286	Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	91,990	1,038,294
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	332,602	597	Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	237,419
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	17,931	4,105	Essential oils, perfume, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	6,000
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	114,924	4,174	Fertilizers	375,000	—
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	373,943	1,052,266	Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	1,494,052
Yarns and thread	27,060	—	Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	1,938,780
Textile fabrics and small wares	577,208	4,535	Hides and skins and leather	—	2,500
Special & technical textile articles	—	1,155	Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	19,200
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	3,682	Furs, not made up	70,000	—
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	1,255	Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	118,000	82,460
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	611,592	—	Yarns and thread	340,730	1,276,655
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	286,730	80,340	Textile fabrics and small wares	—	14,400
Pottery and other clay products	119,164	—	Special and technical textile articles	—	36,857
Glass and glassware	13,928	56	Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	75,375
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	—	900	Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	492
Non-ferrous base metals	—	42,539	Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	27,676
Total			Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	75,900	45,971
			Glass and glassware	—	319,265
			Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	—	5,000
			Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	10,000	—
			Ores, slag, cinder	190,000	—
			Non-ferrous base metals	125,000	210,000
			Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	530
			Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	58,497
			Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	530,950
			Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	553,360	89,954
			Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	2,905	11,900
			Total	5,895,386	7,568,209

MACAO

NORWAY

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$	Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Live animals, chiefly for food	257,870	—	Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	38
Meat and preparations thereof	512	11,885	Animal & vegetable oils, fats, greases & waxes & their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	161,630
Dairy products, eggs and honey	460,164	130,092	Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	525
Fishery products, for food	130,469	532,035	Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	1,717,408	—
Cereals	117,459	13,360	Textile fabrics and small wares	—	269,000
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	32,081	545,901	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	3,173	
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	51,648	405,656	Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	—	124,605
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	662,370	260,145	Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	3,700
Sugar and sugar confectionery	14,924	220,268	Total	1,720,581	559,498
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	550	59,512			
Beverages and vinegars	85,458	241,296			
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	4,479	45			
Tobacco	15,301	900,955			
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	302,098	1,346			
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	658,234	21,408			
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	126,650	284,163			
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	109,796			
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	450	251,135			
Fertilizers	—	273,224			
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	144,261			
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	15,370	157,971			
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	5,587	1,314,394			
Hides and skins and leather	8,776	81,747			
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	4,956			
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	9,419	25,285			
Yarns and thread	40,420	278,171			
Textile fabrics and small wares	649,069	412,158			
Special and technical textile articles	3,359	14,550			
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	13,625	140,301			
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	160	39,365			
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	31,207	63,104			
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	—	2,494,200			
Pottery and other clay products	4,070	133,527			
Glass and glassware	190	28,839			
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	3.712	110,089			
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	19	6,627			
Ores, slag, cinder	—	3,200			
Iron and steel	50,250	—			
Non-ferrous base metals	—	337,135			
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	25,682	19,154			
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	161,591	302,676			
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	300			
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	202,947			
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	300	608,723			
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	235,900	134,548			
Total	1,144,600	498,070			
	5,324,323	12,502,632			

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	—	19,500
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	17,990
Fishery products, for food	57,556	14,026
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	36,595
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	38,512
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	49,190	64,514
Sugar and sugar confectionery	371,265	357,008
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	33,792
Beverages and vinegars	—	40,736
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	—	82
Tobacco	—	103,153
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	147
Animal & vegetable oils, fats, greases & waxes & their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	22,168
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	268,266	128,410
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	13,500	29,127
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	80,360	56,389
Fertilizers	—	634,000
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	364,450	3,200
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	1,326
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	394,841
Yarns and thread	—	572,012
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	447,463
Special and technical textile articles	—	4,360
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	56,669
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	2,700
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	955,733
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	2,124,235	573
Pottery and other clay products	—	16,797
Glass and glassware	—	6,808
Iron and steel	—	21,570
Non-ferrous base metals	—	1,440
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	116,216	—
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	—	320,515
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	4,164
Total	—	35,868

Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.
 Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.
 Manufactured articles, n.e.s.

Total 3,594,571 4,912,494

PHILIPPINES

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	—	370,403
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	931,693
Fishery products, for food	—	187,240
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	373,893
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	179,998
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	1,187,302
Sugar and sugar confectionery	7,200	27,710
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	26,078
Beverages and vinegars	180	7,094
Tobacco	20,820	—
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	121,371
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufacturers, n.e.s.	—	65,460
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	184,950	87,972
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	44,561
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	8,179
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	17,140
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	69,781
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	113,040
Hides and skins and leather	—	29,248
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	4,203
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	95,550	39,160
Yarns and thread	12,000	—
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	1,128,158
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	117,486
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	56,746
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	3,801,581
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	200
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	—	400
Pottery and other clay products	446	37,571
Glass and glassware	—	47,105
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	—	1,950
Iron and steel	60,280	122,390
Non-ferrous base metals	72,000	14,840
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	4,935	745,103
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	64	29,815
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	10,100	2,577
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	81,340
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	91,557	227,813
Total	560,082	10,306,796

PORTUGAL

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Beverages and vinegars	4,100	—
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufacturers, n.e.s.	2,349	—
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	7,631	—
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	24,467	—
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	2,414	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	800	—
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	4,652	—
Total	46,413	—

SIAM

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Dairy products, eggs and honey	—	89,988
Fishery products, for food	66,479	50,549
Cereals	1,447,193	168
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	36,850	175,463
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	5,490	181,139
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	140,539	161,597
Sugar and sugar confectionery	—	15,820
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	—	75,127
Beverages and vinegars	—	25,818
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	394,287	110,533
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufacturers, n.e.s.	118,436	13,880
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	79,383	478,375
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	—	185,675
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	128,036
Fertilizers	—	254,996
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	27,206
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	421,900	10,691
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	—	173,319
Hides and skins and leather	242,497	—
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	4,495
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	84,650	3,485
Yarns and thread	—	2,828,418
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	4,864,505
Special and technical textile articles	—	16,956
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	666,935
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	43,658
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	2,274,240
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	—	33,294
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	246,967	2,460
Pottery and other clay products	—	69,337
Glass and glassware	—	106,005
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	—	37,350
Precious metals and precious stones pearls and articles made of these materials	21,196	—
Iron and steel	—	451,529
Non-ferrous base metals	—	65,758
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	1,216,670

Total

Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	—	46,152
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	196,797
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	—	32,946
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	99,390	143,294
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	385,649
Total	3,405,257	15,648,233

SOUTH AMERICA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	22,600
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	309
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	—	2,420
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	8,368
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	2,950
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	578,985
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	—	134,894
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	—	1,490
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	5,636
Total	—	757,652

SPAIN

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Textile fabrics and small wares	11,282	—
Special and technical textile articles	75,465	—
Total	86,747	—

SWEDEN

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	113,428
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	—	53,933
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	89,463	—
Pulp, paper and cardboard & man- ufactures thereof	1,555,591	—
Hides and skins and leather	—	14,050
Non-metallic minerals, crude or sim- ply prepared, n.e.s.	4,866	—
Ores, slag, cinder	—	16,600
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	77,336	—
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	12,719	—
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	3,680	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	—	148
Total	1,743,655	198,159

SWITZERLAND

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	3,100	—
Dairy products, eggs and honey	8,337	—
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	2,491	—
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	156,019	2,050
Dyeing, tanning and colouring sub- stances (not including crude materials)	367,318	—
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	4,127	41,656
Textile fabrics and small wares	134,698	985
Precious metals & precious stones, pearls & articles made of these materials	16,137	—
Non-ferrous base metals	—	146,160
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	23,794	—
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	11,100	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply pre- pared products, n.e.s.	—	450
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	1,350,721	—
Total	2,077,842	191,301

U. S. A.

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Meat and preparations thereof	480	29,607
Dairy products, eggs and honey	147,677	25,579
Fishery products, for food	524,863	112,595
Cereals	448	3,360
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	84,148	63,904
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	706,216	216,892
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	96,649	616,827
Sugar and sugar confectionery	212,668	6,838
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	21,810	128,611
Beverages and vinegars	24,745	64,717
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	130	824
Tobacco	992,243	603
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	—	25,762
Animals and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	21,530	25,694
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	2,620,256	222,787
Dyeing, tanning and colouring sub- stances (not including crude materials)	1,023,642	1,277
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	79,451	85,473
Fertilizers	6,611,476	—
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	92,637	99,584
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	140,364	84,500
Pulp, paper and cardboard & man- ufactures thereof	550,235	17,634
Hides and skins and leather	2,119	138,354
Manufactures of leather not includ- ing articles of clothing	17,356	20
Furs, not made up	—	95,171
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	—	29,500
Yarns and thread	21,602	3,577
Textile fabrics and small wares	362,660	993,319
Special and technical textile articles	98,517	3,474
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	511,814	447,029
Clothing of leather and fur	82	—
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	60,275	25,811
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	36,268	9,600

Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products

Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	2,998,498	632
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	7,090	55
Pottery and other clay products	49,407	338,953
Glass and glassware	139,538	—
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.	211,279	352
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	14,353	276,828
Ores, slag, cinder	—	221,577
Iron and steel	477,324	—
Non-ferrous base metals	122,246	1,733,922
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	818,300	82,135
Machinery, apparatus and appliances n.e.s., other than electrical	2,202,272	—
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	396,263	26,550
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	541,188	4,000
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	229,575	2,053,207
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	2,198,681	1,715,588
Total Merchandise	25,468,355	10,042,765
Gold and specie	—	886,168
Grand Total	25,468,355	10,928,933

U.S.S.R.

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Ores, slag, cinder	—	2,133,938
Total	—	2,133,938

* * * * AUSTRIA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	44,100	—
Total	44,100	—

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	5,400	—
Textile fabrics and small wares	15,424	—
Special and technical textile articles	14,530	—
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	1,504	—
Pottery and other clay products	8,640	—
Glass and glassware	30,000	—
Total	75,498	—

EL HASA

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	349,400
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	1,420
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	—	3,440
Pottery and other clay products	—	165
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	1,437
Total	—	355,862

FINLAND

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	335,493	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	530
Total	335,493	530

GREECE

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	3,296
Total	—	3,296

IRAN

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	1,575,642	—
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	12,566
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	7,957
Total	1,575,642	20,523

IRAQ

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude Materials)	—	4,320
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	1,411,638
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	5,292
Pottery and other clay products	—	950
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	987
Total	—	1,433,219

OMAN

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Yarns and thread	—	209,450
Textile fabrics and small wares	—	133,252
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	1,840
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	4,042
Total	—	348,584

POLAND

Articles	Imports \$	Exports \$
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	14,000	—
Pulp, paper and cardboard & manufactures thereof	485,223	—
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	97,500	—
Total	596,723	—

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	Pottery and other clay products	—	12,480
<i>Articles</i>		\$	\$	Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	1,750
Fishery products, for food		84,651	—	Total	—	45,080
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts		—	144		—	
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.		—	700			
Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices		—	1,710			
Beverages and vinegars		—	4,510			
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude Materials)		—	6,476			
Wood, cork & manufactures thereof		—	3,790			
Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing		—	373			
Textile fabrics and small wares ..		—	145,874			
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials ..		—	45,660			
Pottery and other clay products		—	12,745			
Glass and glassware		—	388			
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s.		—	300			
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.		—	84,051			
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances		—	787			
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.		—	395			
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.		—	45,278			
Total		84,651	353,181			
SYRIA		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Articles</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>
<i>Articles</i>		\$	\$		\$	\$
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products		—	7,950	Pottery and other clay products	—	768
Textile fabrics and small wares ..		—	61,662	Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	—	200
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.		—	48	Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	—	942
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.		—	9,532	Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	—	51,873
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.		—	41,104	Sugar and sugar confectionery	—	463
Total		—	120,296	Coffee, tea, cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	4,000	354
TURKEY		<i>Imports</i>	<i>Exports</i>	Tobacco <td>—</td> <td>8,960</td>	—	8,960
<i>Articles</i>		\$	\$	Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	—	6,495
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)		—	30,850	Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	—	79,259
				Wood, cork & manufactures thereof	—	22,237
				Pulp, paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof	—	744
				Manufactures of leather not including articles of clothing	—	5,772
				Textile fabrics and small wares	—	78,509
				Special and technical textile articles	—	370
				Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	—	73,228
				Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	—	26,640
				Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	209,772	1,812
				Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	2,517,648	—
				Pottery and other clay products	—	3,688
				Glass and glassware	—	542
				Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	—	46,797
				Electrical machinery, apparatus and products, n.e.s.	—	2,230
				Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	—	5,002
				Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	—	36,764
				Total	2,731,420	453,654

